

All the News  
It's Fit to Print

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Occasional rain today,  
windy, cool tonight and tomorrow.  
Temperature range: today 45-57.  
Sunday 45-49. Details on Page 55.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

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20 CENTS



of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya watching dancers in Nakuru yesterday

## Hanoi General Was Surprised At Speed of Saigon's Collapse

Says He Didn't Plan  
Final Victory in '75

By FOX BUTTERFIELD  
Special to The New York Times  
HONG KONG, April 25—  
North Vietnam's leaders did not  
expect their offensive last year  
to achieve complete victory and  
were surprised by the speed of  
Saigon's collapse, according to  
a lengthy new account by  
Hanoi's Chief of Staff of the  
war's final battles.

Gen. Van Tien Dung, the  
Chief of Staff, reported that  
when hundreds of thousands of  
South Vietnamese troops and  
civilians fled in panic from  
Pleiku in the Central High-  
lands, beginning the rout, he  
was almost incredulous.

"Why such a retreat? And  
who had given the order for it?"  
he records himself as thinking  
at the time. Hanoi's Politburo  
and top generals had planned  
only a series of attacks that  
would set the stage for a gen-  
eral offensive and uprising in  
1976 to "completely liberate  
the South."



Gen. Van Tien Dung as he  
appeared in Saigon on May 15,  
1975, at a celebration  
marking Hanoi's victory.

General Dung's disclosure is  
contained in a remarkably de-  
tailed and candid account of  
how Hanoi planned the offen-  
sive and achieved its final vic-  
tory in South Vietnam last year.  
The report, written in the first  
person, is being carried in seri-  
alized form by two of Hanoi's  
official newspapers, Nhan Dan

Rout at Pleiku Left  
Him Astounded

and Quan Doi Nhan Dan, un-  
der the title "Greatest Spring Vi-  
tory—A Summation of Senior  
General Van Tien Dung of the  
Combat Situation in the Spring  
of 1975."

So far nine installments to-  
talling about 40,000 words have  
appeared, bringing the narra-  
tive up to the sudden abandon-  
ment of Pleiku on March 16,  
six weeks before the fall of  
Saigon. It is not known how  
many more articles will appear.  
General Dung's account is  
evidently timed to coincide  
with the first anniversary of  
the Communists' triumphant  
entry into Saigon on April 30  
and with today's election in  
North and South Vietnam for  
a unified national assembly.

General Dung and Vo Ngu-  
yen Giap, North Vietnam's Min-  
ister of Defense, jointly pub-  
lished last July a much shorter  
and less detailed report of the  
victory.  
Apparently because the Com-  
munists have now essentially

## SOCIALISTS AHEAD IN PORTUGAL VOTE BY REDUCED EDGE

Minority Government With  
Tacit Support From Other  
Parties Appears Likely

CENTER AND RIGHT GAIN  
Popular Democrats Second;  
Conservative Group Is 3d,  
and Communists, Fourth

By MARVINE HOWE  
Special to The New York Times

LISBON, Monday, April 26—  
The Portuguese Socialist Party  
led this morning in returns  
from the nation's first free par-  
liamentary elections in half a  
century, but centrist and con-  
servative parties made stronger  
showings than had been ex-  
pected.

With about 15 percent of  
the votes counted, the Social-  
ists were ahead, as expected.  
They had 32.4 percent of the  
vote—less than the 38 percent  
they won last year in elections  
for a constituent assembly.  
Still, it appeared today that  
they were on the way to being  
able to form a minority govern-  
ment.

The Centrist Popular Democ-  
rats were a respectable second  
with 26.6 percent, the conserva-  
tive Social Democratic Center  
was third with 16.5 percent  
and the Communists were run-  
ning fourth with 13 percent,  
about the same percentage of  
votes as they got last year.

It was unclear whether the  
results would insure that a  
stable government could be  
formed after two years of an  
often violent political tug of  
war between Communists and  
non-Communists that followed  
the overthrow of the rightist  
regime of Marcello Caetano in  
1974.

The Socialists hope that the  
final results will give them  
enough strength in Parliament  
to govern with the tacit sup-  
port of the Communists on  
some issues and with the cen-  
trist and conservative parties  
on others.

In any case a new prime  
minister will not be named un-  
til a new president is elected  
in two months. This will allow  
time for jockeying among par-  
ties, and this could affect the  
make-up of the future govern-  
ment.

The first official return came  
from the Portuguese territory of  
Macao on the South China  
coast and gave an expected  
victory to the Social Democratic  
Center with 74 percent of the  
vote.

Around the country, officials  
said, about 80 percent of the

## Drive to Replace Franjeh Is Stepped Up

By JAMES M. MARKHAM  
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 25—  
Lebanon's barely visible presi-  
dential election campaign  
shifted into second gear today  
following President Suleiman  
Franjeh's decision yesterday  
to sign a constitutional amend-  
ment permitting Parliament to  
pick a new head of state.

Kamal al-Assad, Speaker of  
the one-house Parliament,  
cooled hopes for a quick elec-  
tion by stressing that security  
arrangements would have to  
be airtight—and that there was  
nothing wrong with holding  
the election after May 2.

The mandate of the current  
Parliament expires on May 2,  
and there has been some anx-  
iety that the election should take  
place before then, even though

Parliament has voted to extend  
its own lifetime by 26 months.

Mr. Assad, a Shiite Moslem  
who controls a substantial bloc  
of uncommitted votes, will visit  
Damascus tomorrow for what  
some politicians here suspect  
could be an important meeting.  
The Government of President  
Hafez al-Assad is thought to  
support the candidacy of Elias  
Sarkis, governor of the Reserve  
Bank, but in the last few days  
there have been reports that  
it has softened its opposition  
to Raymond Ede, an out-  
spoken Christian moderate.

The Speaker, it was thought,  
might return with a decisive  
indication of Syrian thinking  
on the election.  
But in the acrid, garbage-  
strewn streets of this desolate,  
divided city today it was hard

to find many ordinary people  
who believed that redemption  
is in sight from the year-old  
civil war between rightist  
Christians and a leftist coalition  
of Moslems and some Christians.

"We have five days, maybe,"  
said a Christian taxi driver  
waiting for a fare near what  
has been variously dubbed  
"Checkpoint Charlie" and the  
"Mandelbaum Gate"—the di-  
viding line between Christian  
and Moslem quarters of Beirut.  
"Then it will start again."

Tanker trucks loaded with  
gasoline and fuel oil rolled past  
relaxed checkpoints of the  
Palestine Liberation Army,  
which has secured the pas-  
sageway around the National  
Museum, toward the Christian  
redoubt of Ashrafieh, where

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

## ANUP COST \$20 MILLION Shortfall of \$500 Million Is Feared in Beame's Plan

ing to Ask G.E.  
All Its Damage  
Hudson River

LARD SEVERO  
st more than \$20  
cleanse the upper  
of the toxic chem-  
and the State De-  
Environmental  
plans to ask Gen-  
to pay "the entire  
ning up the river  
ed."

ate and strategy  
by Philip Gilten,  
ent lawyer who is  
the state's case in  
ative hearing now  
n Albany. The hear-  
today.

pany, which was  
of violating the  
quality standards  
because of its dis-  
CB's into the Hud-  
rom two capacitors  
of Albany, has  
ffered to pay the  
ast \$2 million in  
urt settlement.

the company has  
duce its discharges  
polychlorinated bip-  
virtually none, by  
77, to conform to  
standards.

to a statement  
the weekend by  
ssioner of Environ-  
ervation, Ogden R.  
major impediment to  
it is the company's  
in private negotia-  
it not be required  
formal penalty for  
of the river, be-  
would constitute set-  
tional precedent. The  
uld be paid as a re-  
nt or in some other  
nerous to the com-

has not indicated  
links of General Elec-  
offer.  
the company's guilt  
on Page 13, Column 3

for Times Sq.  
the area's rich mix-  
eaterys, restaurants  
is, the Regional Plan  
on yesterday pro-  
Times Square area  
site of the city's  
convention center.  
re on page 42.

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THE WEEK IN  
APPEAR

By FRANCIS X. CLINES  
New York City's current aus-  
terity plan eventually may have  
to be bolstered by as much  
as \$500 million in additional  
financing, according to key of-  
ficials involved in the task of  
restoring balance to the city's  
fiscal affairs.  
The financing estimate is be-  
ing offered privately by  
some of the officials ponder-  
ing Mayor Beame's latest re-  
vision of the three-year austerity  
plan. Some find weaknesses  
in future assumptions other  
than slippage in current  
economy steps, and most ex-  
press increasing grave uncer-  
tainty about the city's econom-  
ic health.

## Two Rivals Attack Carter On Labor and Black Issues

By CHARLES MOHR  
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—  
Mr. Carter, Senator Jackson  
of Washington, Representative  
Udall of Arizona and Gov.  
George C. Wallace of Alabama  
are entered in the primary,  
which will indicate the popular  
preference of the voters. It will  
also lead to the selection of 134  
national convention delegates in  
a separate process.

Forty-four other national con-  
vention delegates will be  
selected later.  
These four candidates and  
Senator Frank Church of Idaho,  
a late entrant in the Presi-  
dential race who is not on the  
Pennsylvania ballot, met on  
ABC's "Issues and Answers"  
here, and that if there  
was a "very poor voter tur-  
nout, I may not come in first."

## KISSINGER MEETS 2 AFRICA LEADERS

Talks With Heads of Kenya  
and Tanzania—Says Aim  
of His Trip Is to Learn

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN  
Special to The New York Times

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania,  
April 25—Secretary of State  
Henry A. Kissinger met today  
with the heads of state of both  
Kenya and Tanzania on the first  
full day of his tour of Africa.

In his public airport state-  
ments on arrival and departure,  
Mr. Kissinger sought to estab-  
lish a tone of modest expecta-  
tions for his tour. He repeated  
several times that he had come  
to learn the views of African  
leaders so that on his return he  
could formulate a compre-  
hensive United States policy to-  
ward Africa.

Significantly, Secretary Kis-  
singer has not yet mentioned  
Soviet and Cuban intervention  
on this continent, instead sim-  
ply noting several times that  
the United States was commit-  
ted to the view that "African  
problems should be solved by  
Africans."

This morning the Secretary  
and his party, who arrived in  
Nairobi yesterday, flew in small  
planes to visit Kenya's Presi-  
dent, Jomo Kenyatta, at his  
residence in Nakuru, 90 miles  
north of Nairobi. There Mr.  
Kissinger met privately for an  
hour with the robust Mr.  
Kenyatta, who is in his 80's  
while members of his staff  
consulted with officials of the  
Kenyan Finance Ministry.

Reporters aboard Mr. Kissin-  
ger's plane said that the nature  
and extent of services provided is usually  
determined by the physician in a  
transaction in which the patient



Democratic candidates at television studio in Philadelphia are, from left: Senator Henry M. Jackson, Senator Frank Church, Representative Morris K. Udall, Jimmy Carter, and, in foreground, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

## Doctors Strong, Patients Weak, Costs Up

By NANCY HICKS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 25—A  
monopoly-like control by phy-  
sicians of medical services  
and a frequently "passive"  
role by patients in purchasing  
medical care are helping to  
push health care costs up at  
record speed, the President's  
Council on Wage and Price  
Stability said today.

The council in a report cited  
the unusual consumer-provider  
relationship as one of several  
causes of soaring health costs,  
which last year reached \$115.5  
billion, 40 percent of it paid for  
by Federal, state and local  
governments.

"The nature and extent of  
services provided is usually  
determined by the physician in a  
transaction in which the patient

is often a passive participant,"  
the report said.

"The economic rewards for  
efficiency and cost-reducing in-  
novation that are characteristic  
of our economic system seem  
to be lacking here. Heavy levels  
of government support have  
altered the economics of this  
sector even further.

"Any attempts to mitigate  
the rapid rise of inflation in  
health care must take account  
of these institutional peculiar-  
ities."  
The cost increase in the  
health sector last year was the  
biggest ever. The Consumer

Price Index for services other  
than health cost rose 7.7 per-  
cent, while the index for health  
cost went up 10.3 percent.

This increase, the report  
noted, now makes health costs  
8.3 percent of the gross national  
product, and the average Ameri-  
can family must spend 10 per-  
cent of its income on these  
costs.

"To the extent these changes  
constitute improvements in the  
quality or delivery of care,  
price increases would not be  
inflationary" in the technical  
sense.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

## 60 Volunteers a Week Aid Retarded Boy

By BARBARA CAMPBELL

When Solomon Izenzon  
was 2 years old, he could not  
speak, he could not recognize  
his parents, he could barely  
see shadows and he could  
hear only chaotic noises.

Human voices meant nothing  
to him. He was diagnosed  
as severely mentally retarded  
and was destined to spend  
the rest of his days locked  
into his inner world.

Now, at 4½, Solomon  
spends the week with 60 vol-  
unteers, doing a repetitive  
regimen of exercises. He can  
read short sentences, he can  
utter words, he can recognize  
his parents and friends and  
he understands everything  
that is said to him.

Often he goes to the win-  
dow and looks out into the  
street in front of his Lower  
East Side home. He hears and  
sees the children playing and  
he, too, wants to go outside.  
But he does not have time  
to go outside. That can come  
later, his mother, Perry, says.  
Solomon must keep to his  
ceaseless routine of exercises.  
As she talks, three volunteers  
are crawling on two mats  
with Solomon, talking to him,  
crouching, encouraging him.

"We need 60 volunteers  
who can come one hour a  
week to help Solomon," says  
Continued on Page 55, Column 7



Phyllis Kimmel, volunteer, helps Solomon Izenzon reach  
balancing bars during exercises at his Manhattan home.



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Traditional Albanian Moslem ways are still observed in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. Most men walk a few paces ahead of their wives; women wear pantalons of ancient design.

## Albanians in Yugoslavia Demand a Better Deal

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE  
Special to The New York Times

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia—The surging growth rate of Yugoslavia's largest non-Slavic minority group—the Albanians—has led to growing fears of a new and dangerous source of friction in this country.

Yugoslavia's Albanians—who have the highest birth rate in Europe—are increasing at the rate of 2.74 percent a year. If the trend continues, Albanians will be the third largest ethnic group in Yugoslavia by the time of the next census.

At the same time, Yugoslav Albanians are increasingly demanding a greater share in the national prosperity.

Roughly one million Yugoslav Albanians are concentrated in the province of Kosovo, of which Pristina is the capital.

According to Government statistics, Kosovo has the highest illiteracy rate in the country, the highest mortality rate, the lowest per-capita income and the worst overall standard of living of any region in Yugoslavia.

A Divisive Hostility  
Furthermore, deep ethnic hostility separates the Albanians from the Slavic majority nationalities, notably the Serbs.

Pristina, fairly typical of Albanian-Yugoslav communities, seems a world apart from major Yugoslav regional capitals such as Zagreb and Belgrade. The many mosques here and in the remote villages among the high Kosovo mountains are usually packed with Moslem faithful.

Old-fashioned Albanian Moslem ways persist. Most men continue to wear

conical white felt caps—resembling egg shells, at a distance—and always walk a few paces ahead of their wives and children. The latter often wear the brightly colored pantalons introduced many centuries ago during the Turkish occupation.

The staggering unemployment problem is evident. Great numbers of men and boys take their ease along the streets throughout the day, sitting or leaning against railings. At main intersections, dozens of shoeshine stands cluster together, their proprietors apparently going for days at a time without customers, despite the mud on many unpaved streets.

One source of traditional challenge to the existing order of things is the local university, which in 1968 was the center of anti-Government demonstrations. The latter were put down harshly, and with some bloodshed, by the national police.

But more recently, an underground political organization calling itself the Kosovo National Liberation Movement has come into existence. As in the case of other such autonomous stirrings, Belgrade has acted vigorously to suppress it.

On Feb. 7, a court here sentenced 19 alleged members to hard-labor prison terms of four to 15 years. All had been accused of "Albanian irredentism"—advocating a union of Albanian-speaking areas of Yugoslavia with neighboring Albania.

There Is Tension at Border  
They also were charged with being "Stalinists," implying that they embraced the harsh, centralized and pro-Chinese



The New York Times/April 26, 1976  
Ethnic Albanians are concentrated near Pristina.

type of Communism practiced in Albania.

There have been shooting incidents between Yugoslav and Albanian border guards in the recent past, and for all practical purposes the border is closed. On the Yugoslav side, border towns look like armed camps and swarm with troops.

University sources say that local attitudes have changed. While in the past local Albanians learned and used the Serbo-Croatian language, they now frequently pretend they do not understand it. The process of assimilation, once very marked, has now stopped, they say.

"The Uncle Tom days in Kosovo, as you Americans might put it, are over," one resident said.

Meanwhile, the pressure for more land and jobs has pushed a growing flood of Albanians into neighboring Yugoslavia, especially Macedonia. Former residents flee to other regions as the Albanians arrive, and real estate values plunge.

For some time, Belgrade has been making an effort to attract more industry and jobs to Kosovo, and to accommodate local customs and language requirements. But many Albanians say they feel it is too late.

## Lebanon Stepping Up Drive to Replace Franjeh

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7  
It costs more than \$25 to fill a car tank. Vegetables and fruits also moved east—in return for flour moving into the western quarters that is short on bread.

Not far from "Checkpoint Charlie," Sunday curiosity-seekers peered from an overpass down onto Bechara el-Khoury Street, where the bodies of people killed in the fighting had been placed.

Shots rang out in the nearby, embattled suburbs of Chiyah and Ain el-Rummaneh, where there was some shelling earlier in the day. But, by its own standards, Beirut was quiet.

The prices of vegetables rose today by a third in the western neighborhoods, and gasoline stations ran dry for the first time in weeks. "Why are we giving all this to them?" asked one Muslim, who also believes

another bout of fighting is in the offing.

Among the heavy civilian traffic moving unmolested from east to west was a large number of women and children from the eastern Moslem enclave of Nabaa, which was heavily shelled last week. In one day, more than 100 people died, according to some accounts.

The Nabaa people said that men of fighting age—which mean anyone old enough to hold a gun—had been banned from leaving the beleaguered enclave. Some of the women were carrying vegetables and fruits back to their homes, but many others were taking refuge with the Vatican.

Since Parliament elects the country's President, candidates are not required to go among the people as in the United States. Elections are determined by blocs of deputies controlled by individual leaders, and, as elsewhere, promises of political dividends to come and money under the table have in the past played prominent roles.

Mr. Eddé, a Maronite Catholic, lives in Western Beirut in an enclave. Some of the women were carrying vegetables and fruits back to their homes, but many others were taking refuge with the Vatican.

Mr. Eddé, a Maronite Catholic, lives in Western Beirut in an enclave. Some of the women were carrying vegetables and fruits back to their homes, but many others were taking refuge with the Vatican.

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# Portugal's Parties Shun Discord

By FLORA LEWIS  
Special to The New York Times

LISBON, April 25 — The parties on either side of Portugal's political spectrum steered clear of each other's strongholds today as Portuguese elected a Parliament. They didn't even bother to send poll watchers to preserves on the opposite side.

The contrast was vivid in the town of Rio Maior, a farming coater 50 miles north of Lisbon, where the Socialists mark the left end of the spectrum, and Barreiro to the industrial Red belt south of Lisbon, where the Socialists are the rightists.

Communists are allergic to Rio Maior," said Maria dos Santos, a worker in a chicken slaughterhouse. "They don't feel comfortable here."

She had gone to vote with her two sisters and her mother, all for the Socialists, because "we think they will be the best to help us." The women giggled nervously as they walked out of the long barn on the fair grounds where 4,500 voters of the area were registered.

By midafternoon, most had cast their ballots, and an election official said he didn't expect many more because "some have died, some are sick, and some live too far to get here."

Only three parties were represented at the tables, where voters identified themselves, received the ballot listing party names and symbols — no candidates were named — and returned to drop it marked and folded down the slit of a numbered tin box.

Search for Social Balance

At one table, Manuel Guilhermino, 42, a clerk in a building-materials concern, represented the Center of Social Democrats, the most conservative party, which he said he liked because it "will bring stabilization and social balance, though that may be hard with the new constitution as it is."

Fernando Sequeira, 53, a vintner and an official of the local wine-growers' association, represented the Popular Democrats whom he called "the most sensible." A 18-year-old Maria Amelia Gomes, who also works in the chicken slaughter house, represented the Socialists.

Today's election, Miss Gomes said, is more important than next June's presidential ballot "because the more times people vote, the less interest they have." "They get tired of it," she added.

The day had gone quietly in Rio Maior, and everybody agreed that the procedures were fair and honest. The Communists made one try at a campaign meeting last week "with 200 armed guards," Mr. Sequeira said, "but nobody else came so they gave up."

It wasn't surprising. Last summer when Communists dominated the Government and their opponents took to the streets, the party's headquarters in Rio Maior was burned down. Farmers with heavy staves patrolled the north-south road going through the town, telling people in cars they stopped that they were "looking for Communists."

Today, the tiled and pastel building were covered with election posters and graffiti, like every place else in Portugal, but they were mostly for the Social Democrats and the Popular Democrats, expected to poll about evenly, with the remainder for the Socialists, likely to come in third in the area.

Quiet, Without Challenges

Barreiro is the other side of the political divide. The polling place was in an old theater ballroom belonging to a local fraternal and musical society named "The Frenchmeo." People filed through as quietly and orderly as at Rio Maior, buildings were covered with graffiti, but only the Communists and Socialist parties sent poll watchers.

A red flag waved above the entrance to Cuf, the huge industrial setup that dominates the town and that was one of the first "monopolies" to be nationalized after the revolution two years ago today. Posters and graffiti were mostly for the Communists and the assortment of extreme leftist parties, which turned out to have much more paint and paper than supporters at their disposal.

Only one sign mentioned the Social Democrats, rudely, and many socialist signs had been amended to read "nota (instead of vote) PS" with the lines of the dollar sign drawn through the "s."

At the Socialist Party headquarters, up a rickety flight of stairs above the lively main street, Fernando Paiva, 37, and Manuel Cabanas, 74, who has been a candidate four times even under the dictatorship, said there had been some troubles in their campaign, but it made no difference because "people had made up their minds."

In Barreiro, they agreed, the Communists would win easily.

On the street, husky men jostled loudly, several of them with overblown red roses pinned to their lapels. Red carnations, the joyous symbol of the 1974 revolution when freedom, happiness and well-being seemed as easy to grasp as a gaily plucked bouquet, were scarce this year. The men teased one another, pretending to have voted for parties of the extreme left and answering queries with cries of "fascist" and hilarious laughter.



Residents of Alcibideche, a small town near Lisbon, voting yesterday

## Leftists Lead in Portuguese Parliamentary Elections

From Page 1, Col. 8

legible voters turned out in 92 percent of the year's election for the Constituent Assembly. Parties competed for seats in the Assembly, or parliament, in the National Assembly, the Socialists, the Popular Democrats, the Communist Center and the Communist Party were expected to win a significant number of seats.

After three days of campaigning, five lives were lost in the day but only a few incidents of violence.

Political Issues

The campaign centered on economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and on the controversial reform program.

Portuguese attributes problems to the military governments' unwillingness to allow all democratic Socialists officers not necessary with a party faction has been an explanation for people are voting for right, or why they

makes them constitutional guardians.

As the polls opened, the national radio played "Grandola Vila Morena," the theme song of the young captains and majors who overthrew the 48-year-old right-wing dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

There were appeals to the people to vote as a civic duty and "tribute" to the officers who led the revolution.

On some street corners, flower sellers peddled red carnations, the symbol of the revolution, but the buyers were few.

There were no early-morning lines at the Lisbon polls, as there were last year when voting for the Constituent Assembly took place. People slept late, went to church and voted generally around midday or in the afternoon.

"People got up early last year because voting was new for them," Maria da Graça Amado da Cunha, a poll watcher, said. "They had to wait for hours in line and so they spread out this year."

Refugees Vote Early

One exception was the polling station at Lisbon's Coliseu Circus, where most of the registered voters had shown up by 1 P.M. A polling official explained that most were refugees from Portugal's former

African colonies. The refugees are known to be generally hostile to the present left-of-center Government coalition and were expected to vote heavily for the right-wing opposition.

Voting elsewhere was generally orderly and constant throughout the day. Two hundred colonial refugees held a silent protest march in the northern port of Figueira da Foz but no incidents were reported.

The Prime Minister, Adm. José Pinheiro de Azevedo, who voted in a school in the upper-middle-class Blue Neighborhood, spoke with satisfaction

of the peaceful voting. He confirmed that he would agree to be a candidate in the presidential elections, which are scheduled for the end of June.

The Socialist leader, Mário Soares, who voted in the university canteen at Campo Grande, spoke confidently of his party's prospects, predicting victory with about 40 percent of the votes.

On the other hand, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, leader of the Social Democratic Center, would make no prediction except to say, "My party will grow substantially."

Mr. Freitas do Amaral, who has led the conservative opposition to the present government, expressed willingness to join a coalition after the elections "depending on the results."

Political quarters said that if the results of the elections were inconclusive a military man might be called on to lead a government coalition that would include members of the winning parties and independents.

No immediate decision is necessary, however, since Prime Minister Pinheiro de Azevedo's Government is to remain in power until the election of a President, who will choose the new Prime Minister.

### The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

April 26, 1976

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Third U.N. Conference on Law of Sea—11 A.M.

Commission on International Trade Law—10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
Social Committee—10:30 A.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

tion for the Com- bly last year, the on nearly 38 per- vote, the Popular 26.5 percent, the 12.5 percent, and Democratic Center

ast his vote in the he President, Gen. Costa Gomes, de- the election was "the stabilization" in Portugal.

the results, he said, would be governed "framework of the tion.

deot's words were warning that in f a right-wing vic- litary would guar- ans of the revolu- new Constitution, into effect yester- linates the armed civilian rule but

### The World to Show Libsire to Buy from the U.S.

TON, April 25 Chinese are "am- not interested" in fensa agreements United States or in United States arms, ional delegation re- y on its return from visit to China.

Representatives, f the House Armed d International Re- mittees, said they no evidence of the der this month that ad the ouster of Dep- Minister Teng Hsiao- the naming of Hua s Prime Minister.

ed Services Commit- nan, Melvin Price, of Illinois, told re- Andrews Air Force morning that the cress the current tary threat both to and to the West," said, "they are em- not interested in any al defensive associa- the United States exists in the Shang- aniqué.

o your way and we'll surns up their posi- Price said.

anghai agreement was during former Pres- hard M. Nixon's 1972 China. It affirmed a increased contacts be- him and the United t established no for- nitments.

ition, the delegation t the Chinese "no interest at all in U. S. weapons or technology, preferring o rely on independence reliance."

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### KISSINGER MEETS 2 AFRICA LEADERS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

ger's plane were told later that while some of the conversation touched peripherally on the key issues of southern Africa, white minority regimes and African liberation movements, the basic themes concerned Kenyan problems. President Kenyatta, the reporters were told, expressed concern with the build-up of Soviet-supplied arms in the neighboring states of Somalia and Uganda.

Both those countries have made what Kenyan leaders feel are bellicose threats against their nation, which has by far the weakest armed forces in the region. Even as the Secretary was lunching with President Kenyatta, the Uganda state radio charged that Mr. Kissinger was "seeking to confuse Africa," asserting that he was talking to President Kenyatta about a balance of arms between Kenya and her neighbors.

The broadcast, which cited a military spokesman—a usual designation for President Idi Amin—declared that if Kenyan politicians were seeking "to stir up trouble" the country might face a war on two fronts.

Before leaving Nairobi for the flight here, Mr. Kissinger said in response to a question that military assistance had been discussed but that the United States had no interest in maintaining regional balances. He said that the issue had arisen solely in the context of talks on matters of concern to Kenya.

The Kenyan talks were parochial in comparison with the broad issues of southern Africa

that are expected to dominate the conversations that Mr. Kissinger began tonight with Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere.

At his final news conference in Nairobi, Mr. Kissinger affirmed that the "United States does not plan to give military aid in any form to the nationalist movements in Africa." But at the same time, he said that "the United States does support majority rule and is willing to use political and economic pressures to bring it about."

Whether such professions would satisfy the Tanzanians and the Zambians, whom Mr. Kissinger will meet on Tuesday, seems questionable.

On the one hand, the Tanzanian Government press, which had been vehemently hostile toward Mr. Kissinger since the war in Angola, welcomed his visit today.

On the other hand, at the conclusion of a state dinner for Mr. Kissinger tonight, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, the Foreign Minister, offered a laudatory and harsh toast.

"You, Mr. Secretary of State, know I am sure, that freedom is indivisible," he said. "He is free who wishes freedom for others. Thus our own pursuit of genuine freedom is what has led us to seek and support freedom for the rest of mankind."

"Sometimes," Mr. Kaduma went on, "we feel that you do not understand about our struggle and why we struggle but you lack the will to help. It is thus our hope that your brief visit among other things will afford you a better perspective so that you, the United States of America, which at its founding fought hard for independence, shall not turn a blind eye to the situation in southern Africa until it is too late and even then be guided on the wrong side."



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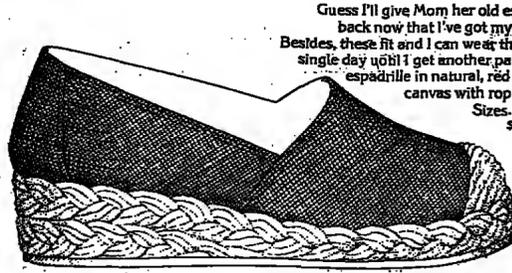
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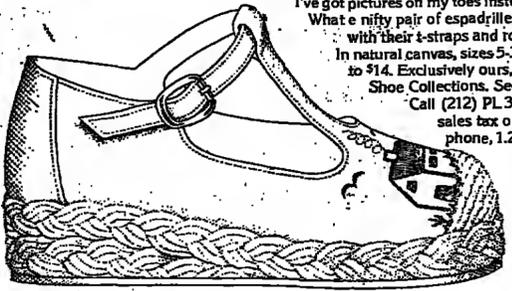
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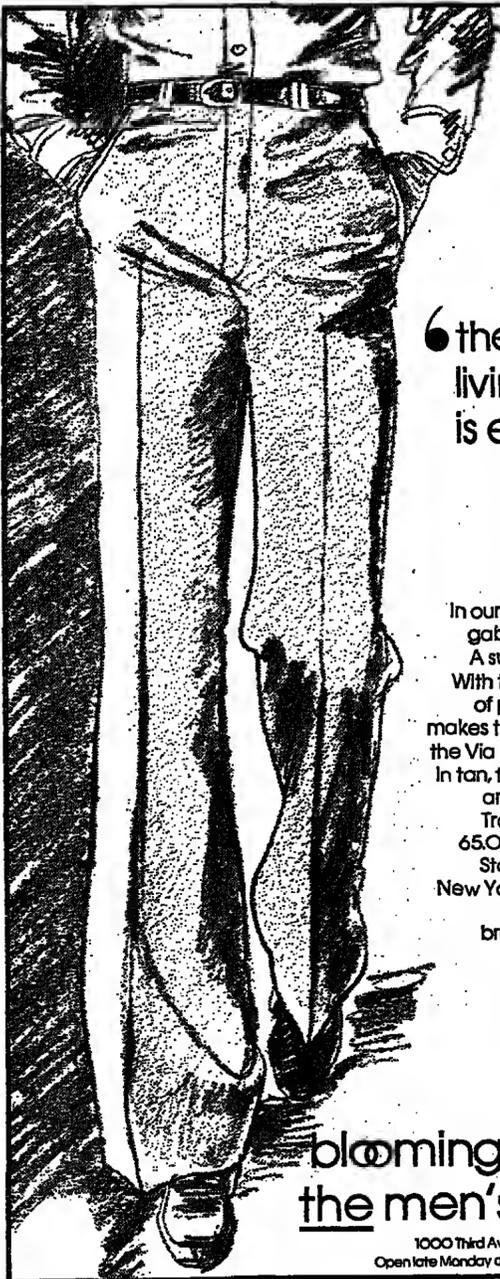


I've got pictures on my toes instead of heels. What a nifty pair of espadrilles these are with their 4-straps and ropey edges. In natural canvas, sizes 5-3, from \$12 to \$14. Exclusively ours, Children's Shoe Collections, Second Floor. Call (212) PL 3-4000. Add sales tax on mail and phone, 1.25 handling charge beyond our regular delivery area.

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### ASSESSES KISSINGER'S TRIP

Paints a Gloomy  
Picture of His Chances  
for Success in Africa

OPHER S. WREN

The New York Times  
April 25 — The  
paper is thought to  
be watching Secretary  
Henry A. Kissinger's  
trip for a cue to  
take policy on the  
continent. The paper  
has painted a gloomy  
picture of his prospects for  
international review.  
The Left Party newspa-  
pers asserted today that  
Kissinger intended "to try  
to strengthen  
the position of the United  
States in Africa. It has been signifi-  
cantly diminished in the eyes  
of peoples recently  
confronted with the  
prestige has suf-  
fered, contended, be-  
cause of Kissinger's  
blatant "pro-imperialist"  
policy in the re-  
gion. In Angola, "In-  
donesia draws its own  
conclusions from the recent  
trip," the newspaper

did not mention the  
fact of Soviet arms  
supplies that secured  
the Popular Move-  
ment for the Libera-  
tion of Angola. The  
Angolan people have  
not only the extent of  
the "racist" factor  
in the fortunes are not  
clear, Pravda hints  
as a reason for the  
refusal to support  
guerrilla warfare  
and South-West  
Africa but such unwill-  
ingness American  
reckoned at near-  
south of the Sa-

mentary under-  
standing's effort to  
bring about a settle-  
ment in Africa  
has been simplisti-  
cally purporting  
to support the national  
movements and  
the "racist" re-  
gion and South  
African Union used  
the occasion to "push  
forward the  
Angolan govern-  
ment, the Front for  
Liberation of An-  
gola, the Union for  
the Liberation of An-  
gola, the American  
people. Kissinger  
seemed somewhat  
satisfied about prece-  
ding support of  
national movements  
and South-West

in Africa. The  
paper stated today that  
Kissinger is of the  
United States  
intending to apply  
pressure on African  
countries to reject  
assistance of the  
United States and  
anticipating  
Kissinger uses the in-  
vague reference  
"to allude to  
to and including  
President  
has not clear why  
in this case.

in Africa there  
is a basis for  
the assurance and  
anxiety of the  
States policy  
in Africa," the news-  
paper said. "It is not ac-  
cording to Kissinger's  
trip events favor-  
able to American  
diplomacy."  
The paper stated  
that the United  
States had to pass  
the Foreign  
Relations Act in  
Nigeria  
and that  
Kissinger's two-  
week trip to  
Africa will take  
place in African  
countries. He  
will discuss  
proposals for a  
negotiation of the  
mountain and  
nationalities to  
the African  
Pravda let Soviet  
that the trip was  
set by the United  
States to the  
continent of Africa  
and South Africa.

### RADIATION IN MOSCOW

APRIL 25 (AP) —  
The State Department  
has announced that  
aluminum  
country installed at  
the State Embassy in  
Moscow is 10 percent  
effective in  
microwave radi-  
ation at the em-  
bassy. A copy of  
the document, avail-  
able to the  
Press, was pre-  
sented in closed  
briefings to  
employees. It  
stated that officials  
of the microwave  
which has aroused  
concern about  
potential health  
risks from radiation.  
Yet  
questions remain  
including why the  
unit was installed  
on the premises  
in the first place.  
The unit was  
installed at the  
embassy about  
10 months ago.  
The microwave  
radiation level  
at the embassy  
was reported to  
be "zero" in  
1974, but last  
year it had  
reached a  
level of 18  
micro-  
watts per  
square cen-  
timeter, the  
paper said.

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running through the whole story:  
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Scene II:  
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with elastic-waist  
adjustability. Matches  
the kimono. 12.00.

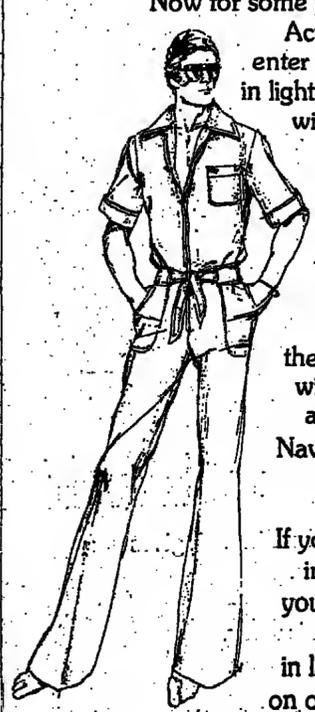
Scene III:  
the **one-piece jump**  
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# GISCARD MEETING LEFT'S CHALLENGE

## Presses Plans to Increase Rights of Workers and to Spread the Tax Load

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 25—Declaring that the choice for France lies between reform and upheaval, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is pressing ahead with plans to increase worker rights in industry and to spread the tax burden more equitably, despite skepticism and even open hostility expressed by the political left and right.

The Cabinet has approved draft legislation covering two of the most controversial social issues in France at a time of worker and student unrest and a campaign by the Socialist and Communist Parties, strengthened in recent elections, to discredit the two-year-old Government.

The labor bill opens up the possibility for worker representation on the boards of French companies. The second proposed reform, strongly attacked by business and investor interests, establishes a capital gains tax.

The parties of the left, which have adopted a common program in their bid for power, had questioned the intentions of President Giscard d'Estaing. In demonstrating his commitment to "orderly change" in French society, the President is now seen as taking up the challenge of the left, even if it means the disaffection of some of his supporters on the right.

Both bills have been presented to the National Assembly, in a spirit of what Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade last week called "justice and moderation." If they are approved, as is expected, they would go into effect Jan. 1.

On workers' rights, the initial reaction of both the leading union organizations, which are linked to the Communist and Socialist parties, and of management, has been unfriendly.

Edmond Maire, president of the Socialist-led French Democratic Confederation of Labor, said that the proposal represented an effort "to gain time and fool public opinion."

"The owners of industry can be satisfied," said L'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper.

### Too Far, Industry Says

But the owners, organized in what is called the Patronat, or Employers Federation, said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had gone much too far. The real problem, the group said, is for companies to survive in the present economic climate and so insure employment and a high standard of living.

The thorniest issue of the reform is worker representation on the boards of companies.

Codetermination, as the process is known in West Germany and elsewhere in Northern Europe, has been opposed in France by both the Employers Federation and the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, France's largest union organization.

To the Employers Federation it represents an encroachment on managerial responsibilities that in the politicized atmosphere of French labor-management relations would turn the boards into ideological battlegrounds.

The Communist-led union sees it as "class collaboration" in which workers would be treated as hostages and get very little.

The new draft bill does not force codetermination upon French industry but makes it possible, subject to agreement by workers and management, in each company employing more than 2,000 people. It also removes present legal obstacles that block workers from representation boards.

The bill would also increase workers' job security, provide proceedings for workers whose jobs may be threatened, set up an early-warning system if a company is in trouble and provide additional means for workers and employers to discuss improvement of working conditions.

### Capital Gains Tax

The first labor legislation was approved in France in 1917, during World War I. Major advances were made during the 1936 Popular Front of Premier Léon Blum. In 1945 a permanent labor-management forum was set up in every plant under legislation creating so-called enterprise committees.

The enterprise committees discuss pay and other working conditions and get financial information on plant operations from the managers.

The draft bill for a capital gains tax was presented to the National Assembly last week by Mr. Fourcade.

Intended as one of President Giscard d'Estaing's most sweeping reforms, the bill has also generated deep conflict within and outside the Government since it was first discussed more than a year ago. It is now expected to have only a minimal impact on the French tax system.

Mr. Fourcade estimated that it would affect 200,000 to 300,000 people and bring in \$1 billion in additional revenue.

The only capital gains now taxed here are those deriving from certain speculative real-estate transactions. The new bill covers mainly stock market transactions and has been bitterly opposed by the securities industry.



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Handwritten Arabic text: "مكتبة الامارات"

1501201

### DEFIES BAN DUBLIN MARCH

ials Parade to Mark  
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**VARD WEINRAUB**  
in The New York Times

April 25—Thou-  
ish Republican Army  
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se march, which  
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to Curb I.R.A.

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also youths in jeans  
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s from Dublin as  
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Mayo in the Irish

Among Speakers

included David  
a leader of the Pro-  
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leading tacticians,  
eleased from prison  
after serving nine  
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g faith in the Provos  
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abolish British rule,  
smash it," he said  
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Theme Repeated

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a recent years that  
Ireland is out of the  
so long as the majori-  
Northern Ireland want  
the border.



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# Nepal Finds Growing Power of India In South Asia Imperils Independence

By WILLIAM BORDERS

**KATMANDU, Nepal, April 22**—Every sign of India's growing predominance in South Asia—and particularly the most recent one, the annexation of nearby Sikkim last year—is a cause for some uneasiness in Katmandu.

A Western diplomat in this ancient capital city, a rambling hodgepodge of temples and pagodas and intricately carved doorways, assessed the situation this way:

"What the Nepalese want to avoid is getting to the point where someone in New Delhi raises the question, 'Now what are we going to do about Nepal?'"

A primitive land roughly the size and shape of Tennessee, Nepal is more than landlocked; it is, as one of its prime ministers used to put it, "India-locked," since its only other border, with China, is blocked by the world's highest mountains, including Everest.

The country's cautious diplomatic course between India and China, with an eye on the world beyond, is being steered by the 30-year-old King Birendra, a generally well-regarded monarch whose power here is almost absolute. The King, who is revered as an incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu, is a successor to the old Gurkha kingdom, a link with Nepal's past.

**King Attended Harvard**  
But in contrast to ancestors who wore the emerald and diamond crown before him, King Birendra, who attended Harvard and the University of Tokyo, is also a link with the future, which he calls "an age when the Nepalese people shall raise themselves to seek development."

Even his opponents concede that the young King's determination is sincere. But Nepal is one of the world's least-developed countries, and the task he has set is enormous.

Most of the 13 million people here live on subsistence farms growing little terraced patches of rice or wheat up and down the mountainsides. None of them are starving; this country is an exporter of food, unlike its neighbors. But many Nepalese are malnourished, and fewer than one in five can read.

As growing numbers of foreign tourists are discovering, the country is a picture-postcard paradise of clean streams, Alpine hiking trails and sooty peaks.

But the landscape is also traversed by barefoot peasants, hopelessly trudging miles every day with heavy loads of hay or kindling supported by slings around their foreheads. They lead a hard life, and it lasts, on average, less than 40 years.

In his drive "to enhance the welfare and dignity of our people," which he describes as a major goal, King Birendra rules with a degree of power exercised by few of the world's remaining kings. Nepal is technically a constitutional monarchy, but the Constitution recognizes the King as the sole source of Government authority, and political parties have been banned since 1960.

Just last December, he proclaimed an amendment to the Constitution giving effective veto power over political candidates at all levels to a nine-member national commission appointed by him. Moreover, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet serve at the King's pleasure.



The New York Times/April 25, 1976. Most Nepalese live on subsistence farms.

pleasure, and he can amend the Constitution almost at will.

**Mountains Divide People**  
Because of the Himalayan Mountains, Nepal is unusually disparate for its size, with isolated pockets of people speaking more than a dozen languages. Until recently, many of them thought of "Nepal" as applying only to the Katmandu Valley, and not to the particular hillside that they called home.

In an effort to pull it all together as a nation, and presumably to strengthen the authority of the crown as well, King Birendra travels extensively, using a helicopter because so many of the people live several days' walk or more from the nearest road.

As part of his rush toward development, the King has begun a vigorous road-building program, and there are also plans to begin developing Nepal's enormous hydroelectric potential, provided by the 20,000-foot drop that its rivers take.

In both efforts, as in so many other things that are going on here, India is playing an important role. Though a major recipient of the world's foreign aid itself, New Delhi is also the principal donor to Nepal, giving at an annual rate of \$10 million a year.

The Indians are planning to participate financially in the construction of two huge power projects in northwestern Nepal. Since these projects will generate far more electricity than Nepal could ever use, most of it will be sent across the border into northern India, and the fact that the Indians concede their dependence on that power makes some Nepalese a bit nervous.

In late 1974, when India first moved decisively to take over the adjoining state of Sikkim, whose population is largely of Nepalese origin, the reaction here was swift and intense.

**India Recalled Envoy**  
Angry, chanting crowds attacked the Indian Embassy and Indian shops in Katmandu; and New Delhi called its ambassador home for consultations.

Soon afterward, in a move that it decries as retaliatory, India decided to start charging "realistic" prices for such goods as cement, iron and coal, which it exports to Nepal, rather than selling them at the subsidized domestic prices.

The price increases were a reminder that New Delhi's economic leverage is enormous, since 90 percent of Nepal's foreign trade comes from India. Yaks carry a trickle of commercial goods across the mountains to China.

Now negotiations are beginning for a new agreement on trade and the transit of foreign goods. When Prime Minister Tulsī Giri paid a visit to India

earlier this month to lay the groundwork for them, he went out of his way to be cordial.

Despite the authoritarian nature of King Birendra's rule, he has attracted little widespread overt opposition. One reason why, people here say, may be that there is no tradition of freedom in Nepal, a country ruled until 25 years ago by tyrannical prime ministers who kept even the monarchs, King Birendra's ancestors, virtual prisoners.

Among supporters of the King, there was some gratification last summer when the long shadow of India once again—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi suspended civil liberties in that country. The action supported their contentment that parliamentary democracy is unsuited to this part of the world.

Opponents of the King say, however, that an absolute monarchy's days must be numbered. As one of the planks in his development program, King Birendra is moving with relative swiftness toward universal education, with new little brick schoolhouses clogging the hillsides all over the country. That could work against him, in the opinion of one prominent anti-Government figure here.

# Carlton 70. The lowest 'tar' of all cigarettes.

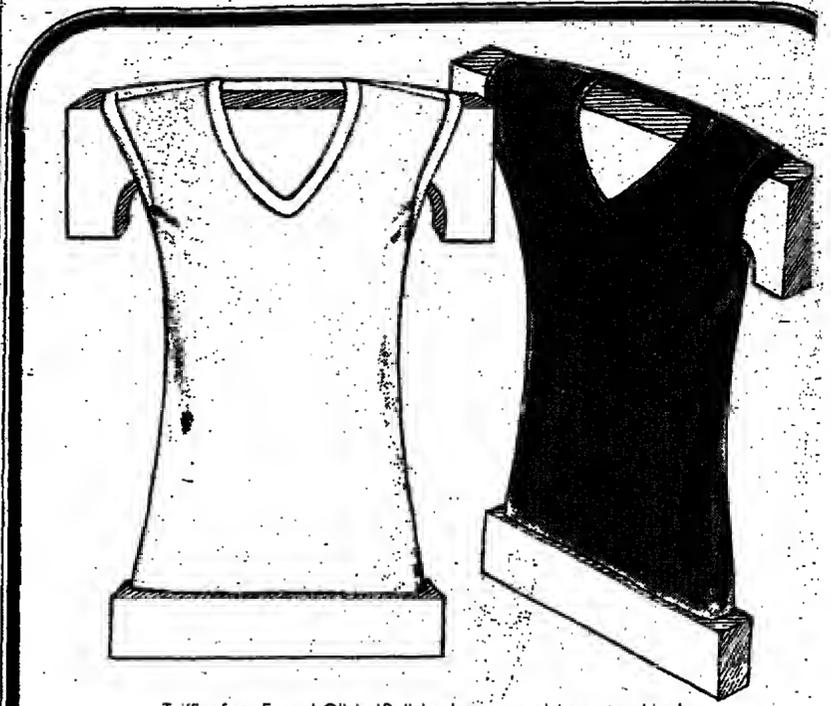
Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

	tar, mg/cig	nicotine, mg/cig
Brand D (Filter)	14	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	13	1.0
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6

Carlton 70's (lowest of all brands)—1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

1 mg. "tar," 0.1 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.



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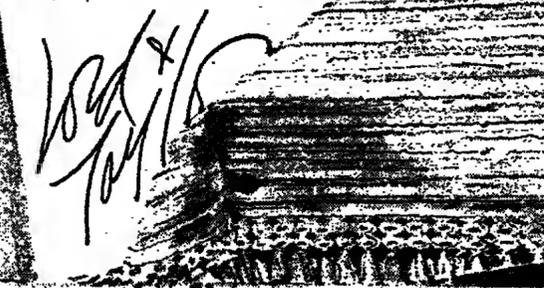
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Dr. 1001 510

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the lowest  
all cigars

### PLUTONIUM PLANT DIED ON SAFETY

House Report in  
Silkwood Case  
Radiation Levels

#### WID BURNHAM

**THE NEW YORK TIMES**  
ATON, April 25—  
nation's leading ex-  
perts on the long-  
term dangers of  
plutonium. The  
report, which was  
prepared for a  
committee that is  
investigating the  
circumstances  
surrounding the  
death of Karen  
Silkwood, a woman  
who worked at the  
factory.  
The report, which  
was prepared by  
the Kerr-McGee  
Company, was  
presented to the  
committee by  
Karl Z. Morgan,  
the Georgia Insti-  
tute of Technology,  
the Business Com-  
mittee on Energy  
Development.

#### Heads Panel

committee, head-  
ed by John D. Din-  
widdie, a former  
attorney general,  
will begin two days  
of hearings on the  
company's handling  
of the death of  
Miss Silkwood and  
of her colleagues  
at the plant.

The committee  
said its staff had  
reviewed hundreds  
of documents and  
conducted several  
investigations  
into the adequacy  
of Kerr-McGee's  
safety procedures.  
The committee  
said it will be  
holding hearings  
on the matter.

In 1974, Miss  
Silkwood and several  
colleagues were  
fired from the  
plant. The Atomic  
Energy Commission  
has charged that  
the company had  
failed to protect  
workers in the  
plant from the  
hazards of plutonium.  
The company has  
denied the charges.

Miss Silkwood  
was exposed to  
plutonium while  
driving to work  
as a representative  
of the International  
Union of Pure and  
Applied Chemists.  
The car she was  
driving crashed into  
a ditch.

The company  
has denied the  
charges. The  
Washington Post  
reported that  
the company's  
attorney, Robert  
M. Zocchi, said  
that the death  
of Miss Silkwood  
was an accident  
and that the  
company was  
conducting a  
full investigation  
of the matter.  
The Atomic Energy  
Commission and  
the Energy Research  
Administration  
are also investigating  
the matter.

The company  
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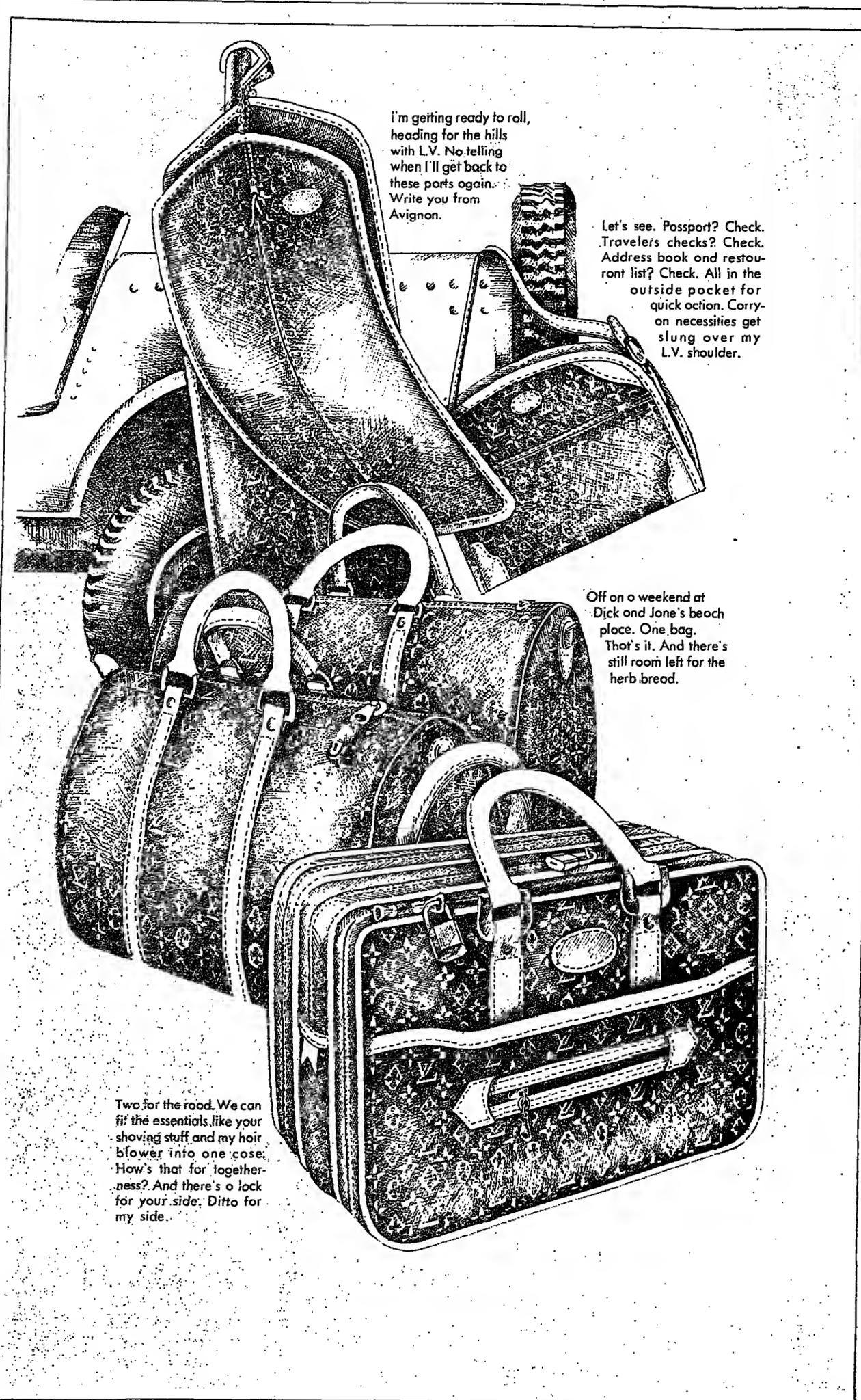
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full investigation  
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I'm getting ready to roll,  
heading for the hills  
with L.V. No telling  
when I'll get back to  
these parts again.  
Write you from  
Avignon.

Let's see. Passport? Check.  
Travelers checks? Check.  
Address book and restou-  
rant list? Check. All in the  
outside pocket for  
quick action. Carry-  
on necessities get  
slung over my  
L.V. shoulder.

Off on a weekend at  
Dick and Jane's beach  
place. One bag.  
That's it. And there's  
still room left for the  
herb bread.

Two for the road. We can  
fit the essentials like your  
shaving stuff and my hair  
blower into one case.  
How's that for togeth-  
erness? And there's a lock  
for your side. Ditto for  
my side.

Top, Ladies' dress-cover,  
50 inches long, \$120.  
Men's suit cover, \$110.  
Clockwise, leather trim  
shoulder bag with  
adjustable strap, \$240.

Next, L.V. tote,  
18 inches, \$135. The  
20-inch tote, \$165.

Bottom, Carry-on  
bag with outside  
pocket, three zipper  
compartments,  
exclusively ours, \$270.

L.V. vinyl-coated  
convos bags in brown  
with yellow initials  
and fleurons, leather  
trim. Louis Vuitton™  
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On the open road with Louis Vuitton™ at my side...  
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# Saks Fifth Avenue

# you will stop smoking on June 11<sup>th</sup>

... If you join SmokEnders now, and follow our pleasant program. At SmokEnders, you'll smoke as much as you like until you've learned to quit calmly and comfortably... and you'll be free of the desire to smoke. You will quit PAINLESSLY, WITHOUT scars, tactics, WITHOUT willpower, hypnosis, smoke blown in your face, or "climbing the walls." Like tens of thousands internationally, you can become a relaxed non-smoker, totally indifferent to cigarettes.

Come to a FREE EXPLANATORY SESSION, and bring your cigarettes... by June 11th you won't need them anymore.

LOCATION	FREE SESSION (Come to any one)	SEMINAR STARTS
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GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL 140 East 53rd St. At 21st Street	Mon. 4/27 or 5/3 7:30 pm	Mon. May 10 7:30 pm
HOTEL BARBIZON 140 East 53rd St. (Cor. Lee, Ave.)	Tues. 4/27 or 5/4 8:30 pm	Tues. May 11 8:30 pm
GARIBOLDI PLAZA 109 West 53rd St. (Cor. 5th Ave.)	Tues. 4/27 or 5/4 8:30 pm	Tues. May 11 8:30 pm
CO-CO REGATON SPA 21 West 53rd St.	Wed. 4/28 or 5/5 7:30 pm	Wed. May 12 7:30 pm
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL 5th Ave. & 9th Street	Wed. 4/28 or 5/5 7:30 pm	To be announced
BILTMORE HOTEL 43rd Street & Madison Ave.	Wed. 4/28 or 5/5 8:30 pm	Wed. May 12 8:30 pm
WARWICK HOTEL 54th St. & 6th Ave.	Wed. 4/28 or 5/5 8:30 pm	Wed. May 12 8:30 pm
PHARMACEUTICAL SO. IETV 117 E. 69th Street	Thurs. 4/28 or 5/5 7:30 pm	Thurs. May 13 7:30 pm
HOTEL MCALPIN 34th St. & Broadway	Thurs. 4/29 or 5/6 8:30 pm	Thurs. May 13 8:30 pm
<b>staten island</b>		
STATEN ISLAND Stationary Calendars 2380 94th Street	Tues. May 4 8 pm	Tues. May 11 7:30 pm
STATEN ISLAND Holiday Inn 1415 Richmond Avenue	Wed. May 5 8 pm	Wed. May 12 7:30 pm
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## 'Forum' Urged to Clarify Cause of Hughes's Death

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN, Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, April 24—A doctor who treated Howard R. Hughes in his last months says that "a forum" is needed to clarify why Mr. Hughes died of untreated kidney failure.

A striking irony of Mr. Hughes's death is the fact that he gave millions of dollars to his research institute here that helped develop the very kidney therapies that could have been used to prolong his life, but inexplicably were not employed.

Partly through support from the Howard Hughes Research Institute, doctors over the last two decades have developed kidney transplant techniques and, through dialysis therapy, developed elsewhere, have removed chronic kidney failure from the long list of untreatable conditions.

Tens of thousands of kidney patients have been kept alive by kidney transplants and artificial kidney dialysis treatments, that Mr. Hughes could easily have afforded.

Dr. Homer C. Clark, a Salt Lake City clinical pathologist who had treated Mr. Hughes on a rotating basis with two other doctors, said in a telephone interview that he had been surprised by Mr. Hughes's death on April 5, because when he last saw the industrialist in Acapulco, Mexico, in early March, he had no reason to think that Mr. Hughes had a terminal kidney ailment.

Dr. Clark said that a "BUN," a blood test for kidney damage, "was not remarkable," but he decided to state the date the test was done. Dr. Clark's brother, Rand Clark, is an executive of the Summa Corporation, the Hughes holding company.

It was his uncertainty about Mr. Hughes's rapidly changing condition that led Dr. Clark to propose a forum that would reexamine the circumstances of his death. Dr. Clark did not elaborate on how or by whom the forum would be conducted.

Ordinarily, questions about a person's medical care would be considered a private matter, protected by the confidentiality of the patient-doctor relationship.

But Mr. Hughes, though a recluse during the last 20 years and a private citizen, was very much a public figure.

Many questions about his medical care touch upon his ability to manage his own affairs. The questions could bear on the validity of a will, if one is found, or the circumstance under which it was signed, and the future of his medical research institute that was expected to receive a large share of his fortune.

Some Questions Among the unanswered questions are the following: Why was Mr. Hughes's chronic kidney condition apparently detected only hours before his death? Chronic kidney failure progresses over a period of many months, if not years, and generally is diagnosed well in advance of death, not just before.

If Mr. Hughes refused to let his doctors take the blood and urine samples needed to diagnose his condition, to what degree did the doctors emphasize to their patient the importance of these tests, given Mr. Hughes outward signs of deteriorating health? Did Mr. Hughes's irascible personality make him a difficult, if not impossible patient for his doctors to manage?

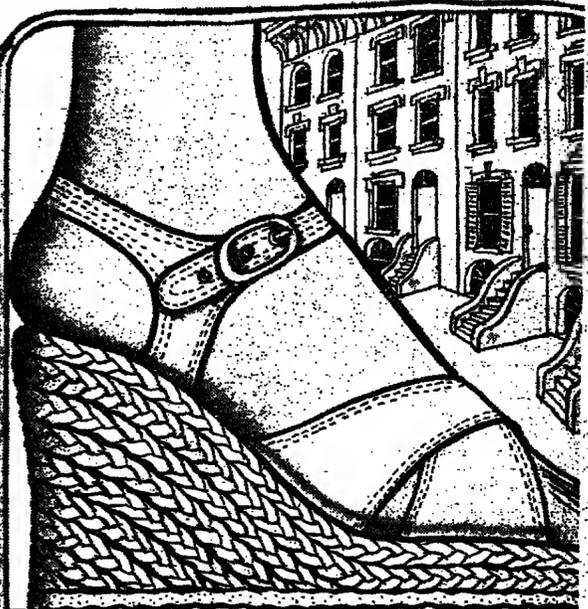
If the diagnosis of chronic kidney failure was suspected before death, did the doctors communicate the seriousness of its nature to Mr. Hughes, and how? Mr. Hughes was partly deaf. Did the doctors hold up pieces of paper in front of his eyes? Was he mentally alert, or had the poisons accumulating in his body reached the point where they had clouded his thinking processes, as can happen in the late stages of chronic kidney failure? Was he told he could continue to live in seclusion in his hotel complex or wherever he called home as an artificial kidney cleansed his blood?

Why were different diagnoses given for Mr. Hughes's condition before and after death? When Kenneth A. Wright, administrator of the Hughes Institute, called to make arrangements for Mr. Hughes's admission to Methodist Hospital in Houston, he cited a tentative diagnosis of a diabetic coma. But Mr. Hughes was not known to be a diabetic and apparently did not receive insulin injections—the basic treatment for diabetic coma—during the critical period before death.

Officials of the Summa Corporation, Mr. Hughes's holding company, initially attributed his death to a stroke. Dr. Victor Emanuel Montemayor, an Acapulco physician who was summoned to examine Mr. Hughes hours before death, said, even after the autopsy disclosed chronic kidney failure that he thought Mr. Hughes had suffered a stroke on top of neglect.

The question of drug deaths as chronic interstitial nephritis with papillary necrosis. This diagnosis leads doctors to ask whether Mr. Hughes took phenacetin, a drug commonly included in over-the-counter and prescription pain killers. Mr. Hughes took codeine. Phenacetin is included in several codeine preparations. Repeated use of phenacetin over a period of years can produce the specific type of kidney disease that pathologists said killed Mr. Hughes.

If Mr. Hughes took phenacetin, was he warned of the risk? The type of kidney disease diagnosed here also made some doctors wonder if Mr. Hughes's kidney condition resulted from an untreated and large prostate gland that obstructed the flow of urine.



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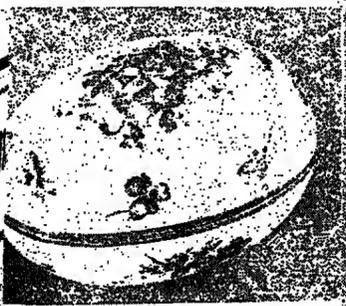
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and Section 4(f) Statement on the proposed Recon-  
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lic inspection at the office of the Regional Director,  
New York State Department of Transportation, State  
Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Man-  
hasset, New York, 11767 and  
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State Puts Cost of PCB Cleanup in the Hudson at \$20 Million

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

The department believes it has the evidence to support that assertion, General Electric's lawyer, N. Earle Evans, a veteran of litigation in environmental matters in cases involving other companies, feels that the state has not yet presented the evidence it needs to make its case, and in the last week he has made it clear he plans to cross-examine each witness closely.

**Pollution Near 2 Plants**

According to a study prepared by the state, 458,000 pounds of PCB's are in the Hudson River, 81 percent of them within 10 miles of the two G.E. capacitor plants at Fort Edward and Hudson Falls. In the water are regarded as quite serious by public health officials, since the chemical has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Moreover General Electric conceded last November that at least 65 of its employees had become ill over a 15-year period from their work with PCB's. The illnesses included nausea, dizziness, eye irritation, allergic dermatitis, asthma, bronchitis and fungus infections. More medical research is being conducted.

Testimony presented last week indicated that between 5,000 and 10,000 pounds of PCB's were moving down the Hudson River at a rate of between four and 10 miles each year, and according to research by the Department of Environmental Protection, types of PCB's that were abandoned years ago by the company are still being found both in the river sediments and in fish.

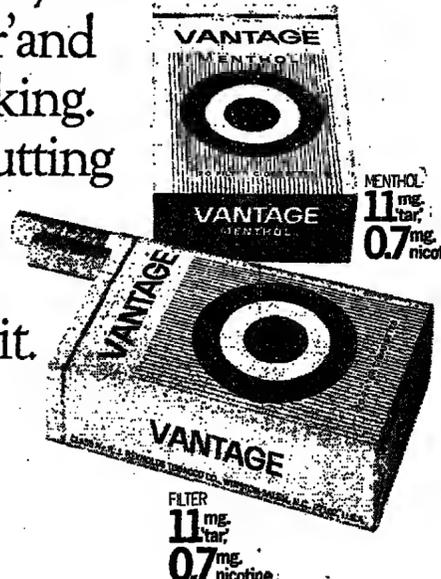
Commercial fishing for most species has been banned by Commissioner Reid, and people have been advised not to eat Hudson River fish. The state has not yet decided just how the PCB's could be removed from the upper Hudson, between Troy and the two G.E. plants. The \$20 million estimate is based on an approach that uses dredging but no firm decisions have been made on that yet.

If dredging were used, about 1.5 million cubic yards of sediment would have to be removed, transported to a special site and incinerated with equipment capable of generating temperatures well in excess of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. PCB's are sticky but heavier than water. It is thought that if dredging were used, dredgers would have to go down about a foot and a half to get most of the contaminant, and special care would have to be taken to avoid turbulence that would cause a redispersion of PCB's not picked up in the dredge. Because of the engineering problems involved, Mr. Gliden regards the \$20-million figure as conservative, whatever method of removal is used.

Nor has the state yet decided what should be done with the lower Hudson, where PCB levels are more modest but destined to increase as the river's action brings the PCB mass downriver. The sole manufacturer of PCB's in the United States is the Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company, which says it plans to phase them out "in a planned and orderly manner."

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FILTER, MENTHOL: 11 mg. "tar", 0.7 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette. FTC Report SEPT, '75.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

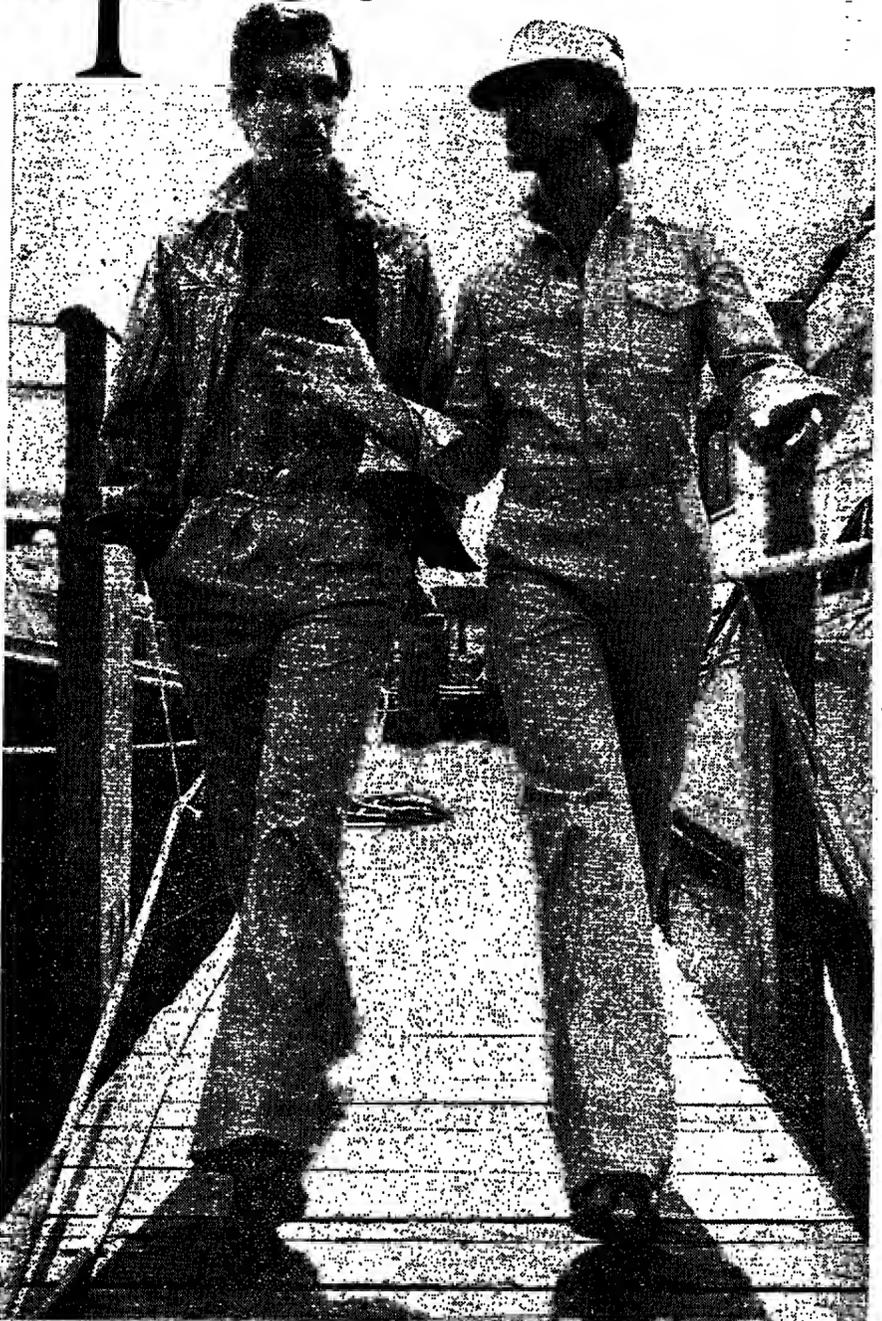
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# Excerpts From General's Account of the Offense

**HONG KONG, April 25—** Following are excerpts in an unofficial translation, from the account of North Vietnam's Chief of Staff, General Van Thieu, of the spring offensive of 1975 that led to the Communist victory in South Vietnam.

From July through October 1974 the General Staff agencies were busy and urgently working. The battlefield situation was changing to our advantage.

The morale and combat strength of the puppet troops were clearly declining. Since early that year 170,000 men had deserted. Their total manpower had decreased by 15,000 men since 1973, with a heavy loss in combat strength.

In fiscal 1972-73 the United States had given the puppet troops \$2.168 billion in military aid. This aid was reduced to \$964 million in fiscal 1973-74 and to \$700 million in 1974-75. Nguyen Van Thieu was then forced to fight a poor man's war.

Enemy firepower had decreased by nearly 60 percent. Its mobility was also reduced by half. The enemy had to shift from large-scale operations and helicopter-borne and tank-mounted attacks to small-scale blocking, nibbling and searching operations.

The cool fall weather of October 1974 reminded our military cadres of the coming campaign. The Political Bureau and Central Military Party Committee held a conference to hear the General Staff present its strategic combat plan.

At this conference a problem was raised and heatedly discussed: Would the United States be able to send its troops back to the South if we launched large-scale battles that would lead to the collapse of the puppet troops?

**U.S. Difficulties**  
After signing the Paris agreement on Vietnam and withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam, the United States had faced even greater difficulties and embarrassment.

The internal contradictions within the U.S. Administration and among U.S. political parties had intensified. The Watergate scandal had seriously affected the entire United States and precipitated the resignation of an extremely reactionary President Nixon.

The United States faced economic recession, mounting inflation, serious unemployment and an oil crisis.

Comrade Le Duan drew an important conclusion that became a resolution: Having already withdrawn from the South, the United States could hardly jump back in, and no matter how it might intervene, it would be unable to cover with a bridge. Few escaped in a bid.

General Dung narrates dramatically his efforts to insure that the movements of the three North Vietnamese divisions—the 10th, the 316th and the 320th—around Ban Me Thieu would be kept secret. On March 3 a South Vietnamese unit captured a Communist artillery officer who was on a reconnaissance mission, along with his diary.

We will attack Ban Me Thieu within four days," General Dung decided.

**Mistaken Intelligence**  
Actually, American and South Vietnamese intelligence officers had been aware of the Communist troop movement for some time, but they assumed that they were either going to cut the few highland roads, which they also did, or move farther south to assault the town of Gia Nghia.

When General Dung's troops overran Ban Me Thieu on March 10, he immediately dispatched a cable to Defense Minister Giap in Hanoi. In it he proposed to move north toward Pleiku, the major city of the Central Highlands.

But before he could move, President Thieu, in a move still not fully understood, ordered his forces to abandon the highlands.

General Dung, meeting with this aides outside Ban Me Thieu, was surprised. "Why such a retreat?" he wondered. "The enemy had again made another grave strategic mistake."

**26 Die in Floods in Iran**  
TEHERAN, Iran, April 25 (AP)—Floods that hit 28 villages last week in northeastern Iran killed 26 persons, the newspaper Retela reported today.

The Red Lion and Sun charity organization set up tents for survivors in the stricken area around Bujrud. Officials said several thousand homes were destroyed.

While in session, we received reports that the enemy had dispatched an airborne division from the Central Highlands to Da Nang. This indicated that the enemy had not yet discovered the presence of our forces and our preparations in the Central Highlands. Only at this conference of the standing body of the Central Military Party Committee did the idea about mounting an attack on Ban Me Thieu become clear-cut.

**Enemy Misjudged our designs.** He believed that if we attacked the Central Highlands we would attack its northern part. Therefore he concentrated forces to defend Pleiku and Kontum. He left lesser forces in Darlac in the southern Central Highlands. Ban Me Thieu City, the Darlac provincial capital, with a population of 150,000, was a political and economic center of the enemy, and the 23rd Division headquarters was located there. The enemy was also mistaken in his assessment of us. He believed that in 1975 we were not strong enough to attack major provincial capitals and cities and that even if we attacked them we would not be able to defend them from counterattacks.

Although Ban Me Thieu was a vitally important position, prior to our attack the enemy had not deployed very strong forces there, and those that were there had many gaps.

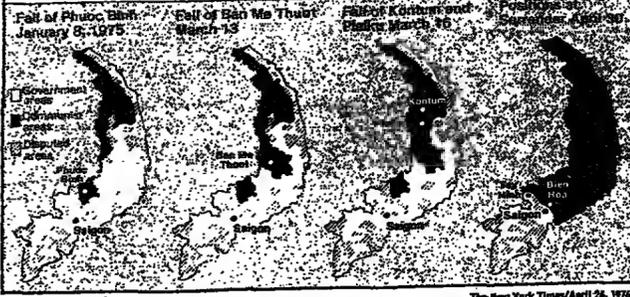
When the decision to attack Ban Me Thieu was definitely taken, I hastily prepared to go to the front. I promptly organized a group of cadres to accompany me to the western highlands. The group had the code name A-75. Due to the importance of the campaign, my movements had to be kept under the strictest secrecy and everything had to be done to distract the enemy's intelligence. According to plans, after my departure the press would carry a number of reports on my activities as if I were still in Hanoi. Daily, the Volga sedan would make the trips from my house to the general headquarters at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M. and from the general headquarters to my house at 12 noon and 5 P.M. sharp. Late in the afternoon the troops would come to the courtyard at my house to play volleyball as usual. I promptly organized an ambulance to bring him to a hospital, and the next morning he would begin his journey from the hospital. According to what had been decided upon, in all communications, information, liaison and discussions during this campaign, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap would be referred to as Chien, and I as Tuan.

According to our intelligence reports, on 9 and 10 December 1974, on the fourth story of the Independence Palace, Thieu held a meeting with the commanders of army corps of military regions of the puppet forces to discuss our activities in 1975. They arrived at the following conclusion: In 1975 we might fight on a scale larger than that of 1974, but it would not be as large as that of 1968 and would be less than that of 1972. We still were incapable of striking at big provincial capitals or cities, and even if we did strike at them we would be unable to hold them. We were only able to attack small and isolated provincial capitals such as Phuoc Long and Gia Nghia.

Our aim was to achieve success to pressure them to implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam. They believed that in early 1975 our direct attacks would be to strike at the Third Military Region, mainly Tay Ninh, in an attempt to use Tay Ninh as the capital of the P.R.G.S.V. (Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam).

**30,000 Built Road**  
Because of this assessment, they did not change their strategic deployment of maintaining strength at two ends—the first and third tactical zones. Neither did they

## 1975 Communist Advances From Hanoi Strategy Talks to Fall of Saigon



**GEN. VAN TIEN DUNG:** "Great news from the South: The main-force units, in cooperation with the provincial forces, had attacked and liberated Phuoc Binh City." "Ban Me Thieu was a rapid victory." "On 16 March the enemy was retreating from Pleiku." "Was it true that the thunderous blow we had dealt at Ban Me Thieu had produced such a shattering impact?"

greatly reinforce the second tactical zone that included the western highlands. The strategic route east of the Truong Son [Annamite] range, which was completed in early 1975, was the result of the labor of more than 30,000 troops and shock youths. The length of this route, added to that of the other old and new strategic routes and routes used during various campaigns built during the last war, is more than 20,000 kilometers. The eight-meter-wide route of more than 1,000 kilometers, which we could see now in our pride, with 5,000 kilometers of pipeline laid through deep rivers and streams and on mountains more than 1,000 meters high, we were capable of providing enough fuel for various battlefronts. More than 10,000 transportation vehicles were put on the road.

As for us, we continued to go farther into the area. Our vehicle's number plate was repainted and the marking TS-50 was added to it. This marking meant priority No. 1 for the Truong Son troops. On the way, we met Division 316 going on a military operation. This was the first time this division had used 500 trucks to move its men and equipment to the battlefront. An order had been given to this division: From the time its men set out until the time they opened fire, they must have absolutely no radio contact, so as to keep their operation secret. We intercepted an enemy radio message saying Division 316 could no longer be seen and no one knew where it was going.

**Leaves and Elephants**  
On arrival in the Central Highlands, I established the command post west of Ban Me Thieu, near the headquarters of the front command. Our residence was in a green forest adjacent to another forest. The dry leaves of the trees covered the ground like a yellow carpet. Whenever someone walked on these dry leaves, they cracked as crisp griddle-cakes do, and the noise could be heard in every part of the forest. A small spfire might set the forest afire. Combatants of signal and communications units had to work hardest here. Whoever a fire broke out and destroyed communication wires, these combatants set out to quench the fire and returned with their bodies as black as coal miners'. Another problem was caused by herds of 40 to 50 elephants which snapped communication wires, even though some of these had been hung on high tree branches.

**A Pretended Illness**  
My personal secretary, who lived with his family in a community area, would pretend serious illness on the eve of the day of departure. An ambulance would bring him to a hospital, and the next morning he would begin his journey from the hospital. According to what had been decided upon, in all communications, information, liaison and discussions during this campaign, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap would be referred to as Chien, and I as Tuan.

According to our intelligence reports, on 9 and 10 December 1974, on the fourth story of the Independence Palace, Thieu held a meeting with the commanders of army corps of military regions of the puppet forces to discuss our activities in 1975. They arrived at the following conclusion: In 1975 we might fight on a scale larger than that of 1974, but it would not be as large as that of 1968 and would be less than that of 1972. We still were incapable of striking at big provincial capitals or cities, and even if we did strike at them we would be unable to hold them. We were only able to attack small and isolated provincial capitals such as Phuoc Long and Gia Nghia.

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**30,000 Built Road**  
Because of this assessment, they did not change their strategic deployment of maintaining strength at two ends—the first and third tactical zones. Neither did they

my do in the coming days? So far, he has misunderstood us as far as our main offensive target is concerned, but if similar incidents revealing our secrets continue to occur, the enemy will certainly reassess the situation. He is now intensively seeking to understand our intentions. I telephoned comrade Vu Lang to remind him to closely check the implementation by each soldier of all regulations on the preservation of secrecy.

At 0200 sharp on the morning of 10 March, the offensive on Ban Me Thieu was heralded by the fire from sapper units directed against the Hoa Binh and city airfields. Long-range artillery began destroying military targets in the city. From a point 40 kilometers from Ban Me Thieu, our tank unit started their engines, cut through trees and headed for Ban Me Thieu. Modern ferries were rapidly assembled, while tanks, armored vehicles, anti-aircraft guns and anti-armor guns formed queues to cross on the ferries. The mountains and forests of the Central Highlands were shaken by a fire storm.

**Hears Rapid Explosions**  
From the command post, I could clearly hear the regular and rapid explosion of our shells. I called Hoang Minh Thao and we talked over the telephone. Here is a report on some aspects of the situation that day.

No sooner had the artillery opened fire than the lights in the city went off. The city airfield was ablaze, and so was the airfield depot. Tanks were moving under trees and waiting. Sappers had occupied the city airfield.

Basically, the battle was over by 0300 on 10 March 1975. Basically, the battle is over—these words were jotted down on the incoming

message record by anions cadre at our command post. Our men's names not be described. The fact that us 'only a little more a day and a night to and occupy so large proves that the ene find no means to strength.

Ban Me Thieu was victory. On 15 March and morning of 16 March received a number of cal oews items and coments by Western stations. For example, ed States news reported that on 15 March price of a Pleiku-Sai ticket rose to as n 48,000 piasters. Wh there so many peo peening for air tickets gon on 15 March. At 1500 on 16 March sent a message say the forward comman of the enemy in H had moved to Nha Tr At that time we w concentrating on Thieu.

**Enemy Retreat**  
At 2100 on 16 March comrade Phieu received the news a enemy was retreat. Pleiku: A convoy of I telephoned comrade Vu Lang to remind him to closely check the implementation by each soldier of all regulations on the preservation of secrecy.

At 0200 sharp on the morning of 10 March, the offensive on Ban Me Thieu was heralded by the fire from sapper units directed against the Hoa Binh and city airfields. Long-range artillery began destroying military targets in the city. From a point 40 kilometers from Ban Me Thieu, our tank unit started their engines, cut through trees and headed for Ban Me Thieu. Modern ferries were rapidly assembled, while tanks, armored vehicles, anti-aircraft guns and anti-armor guns formed queues to cross on the ferries. The mountains and forests of the Central Highlands were shaken by a fire storm.

No sooner had the artillery opened fire than the lights in the city went off. The city airfield was ablaze, and so was the airfield depot. Tanks were moving under trees and waiting. Sappers had occupied the city airfield.

Basically, the battle was over by 0300 on 10 March 1975. Basically, the battle is over—these words were jotted down on the incoming

message record by anions cadre at our command post. Our men's names not be described. The fact that us 'only a little more a day and a night to and occupy so large proves that the ene find no means to strength.

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South Vietnamese soldiers by the thousands surrendered or were captured in the coastal regions of South Vietnam after resistance collapsed in the highlands. This photo of South Vietnamese prisoners was made in Da Nang in late March of 1975.

## Hanoi General Tells of His Surprise At Speed of Saigon's Collapse in '75

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

achieved reunification of the North and the South. General Dung makes no effort to preserve earlier Communist claims that there was a separate movement in the South, which they called the National Liberation Front and Americans termed the Vietcong.

On the contrary, General Duong, who is a member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong or Workers' Party, provides a vivid description of how the Politburo and the Central Military Party Committee, operating from what he calls "Dragon House" in Hanoi, directed the war.

For instance, the general reports that to supply their forces in the South 30,000 North Vietnamese troops and "shock youths," including women, built a network of roads inside South Vietnam after the 1973 Paris peace agreement ended American bombing.

General Dung, a 59-year-old native of North Vietnam, records that he was delegated by the Politburo to go to the South to take personal command of the main part of the 1975 campaign, which was to be launched in the highlands.

**Southerners Called to Hanoi**  
To conceal his involvement and to prevent American or South Vietnamese intelligence from discovering that a major offensive was about to occur, General Dung took elaborate precautions. His personal Soviet-made Volga sedan continued to make its regular rounds to his house and office after his departure, and "late in the afternoon, the troops would come to the courtyard at my house to play volleyball as usual, because I have the habit of playing volleyball after the afternoon working hours with them."

The general's secretary, who accompanied him to the South, feigned illness and was taken by ambulance to a hospital, from which he could leave without his neighbors suspecting anything.

General Dung makes several other disclosures and important points. Hanoi reached its decision to attack in the Central Highlands, end to begin with an assault on the town of Ban Me Thieu, at a series of Politburo meetings from Dec. 13 to Jan. 8. The senior Communist officials in South Vietnam, including Pham Hung, the fourth-ranking member of the Politburo, and Gen. Trao Van Tra, whom recent

time but were compelled to wait, delay and waste time." When the South Vietnamese unexpectedly began to flee Pleiku on March 15 before it had been attacked and headed toward the coast over an old, abandoned road, General Dung blamed the commander of the 320th Division, whose troops were in the area, for not heading off the enormous column of trucks, carts and bicycles.

**'A Reproachable Mistake'**  
The Chief of Staff relates that he called the officer, whom he identifies as Comrade Kim Tuan, on the telephone and said: "This is a shortcoming, a reproachable mistake. At this time the slightest hesitation, mistake, fear of hardship or delay would mean failure. If the enemy escapes, you will be responsible."

In fact, the Communist failure to act faster against the refugee column gave the South Vietnamese troops and civilians a few extra days, but the group bogged down at a river crossing, which the South Vietnamese Army took almost a week to cover with a bridge. Few escaped in a bid.

General Dung narrates dramatically his efforts to insure that the movements of the three North Vietnamese divisions—the 10th, the 316th and the 320th—around Ban Me Thieu would be kept secret. On March 3 a South Vietnamese unit captured a Communist artillery officer who was on a reconnaissance mission, along with his diary.

We will attack Ban Me Thieu within four days," General Dung decided.

**Mistaken Intelligence**  
Actually, American and South Vietnamese intelligence officers had been aware of the Communist troop movement for some time, but they assumed that they were either going to cut the few highland roads, which they also did, or move farther south to assault the town of Gia Nghia.

When General Dung's troops overran Ban Me Thieu on March 10, he immediately dispatched a cable to Defense Minister Giap in Hanoi. In it he proposed to move north toward Pleiku, the major city of the Central Highlands.

But before he could move, President Thieu, in a move still not fully understood, ordered his forces to abandon the highlands.

General Dung, meeting with this aides outside Ban Me Thieu, was surprised. "Why such a retreat?" he wondered. "The enemy had again made another grave strategic mistake."

**26 Die in Floods in Iran**  
TEHERAN, Iran, April 25 (AP)—Floods that hit 28 villages last week in northeastern Iran killed 26 persons, the newspaper Retela reported today.

do his duty as a citizen and vote for a unified Vietnam," General Minh told reporters. "This is the most important day in the history of our country," said South Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Nguyen Thi Binh. The official radio reported that Mrs. Binh was the first voter in her ward in Saigon, which the new Communist regime calls Ho Chi Minh City.

**Workers Given Day Off**  
Sirens sounded the call to the polls, persons who normally worked today were given a day off and the Archbishop of Saigon asked Roman Catholics to attend Sunday services on Saturday to avoid interfering with the voting.

The Government reported "a massive turnout," about 90 percent in some wards. The radio repeated Ho Chi Minh's slogan, "Vietnam is one, the people of Vietnam are one."

Traditional songs with revolutionary lyrics celebrated the Communist forces' defeat of the United States-backed regime a year ago. "This is the time of independence, freedom and socialism," one refrain said.

"We are going to the voting booths to return our national leadership to the people from the former French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists," singers sang to the accompaniment of bamboo flute music.

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## Vietnamese Voters Elect a Joint National Assembly

By United Press International  
**SAIGON, South Vietnam, April 25—**Sirens called North and South Vietnamese voters to the polling places today to elect a joint National Assembly for this divided nation's first unified government in 30 years.

The assembly elections, for which there was no non-Communist opposition, were the first to be held throughout the country since 1948 when Vietnam declared its independence from France and protracted war enveloped Indochina.

All but a few people over the age of 18 were eligible to vote for 492 National Assembly members from North and

South Vietnam. In Saigon there were 44 men and women candidates for 35 seats.

The real power will continue to rest with the Politburo of the Lao Dong, or Workers' Party in Hanoi.

"We are waiting only for the results of the elections to seal the reunification of the North and South," the Saigon radio said in special broadcasts that replaced regular news programs.

Duong Van Minh, the former general who surrendered South Vietnam to the Communists last April 30, walked with his wife from his retirement home in central Saigon to a voting booth two blocks away.

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## Reagan Gains in Votes for Delegates in 6 States, Virgin Islands

By The Associated Press

Ronald Reagan's challenge to President Ford for the Republican presidential nomination was bolstered during the week-end as the process of selecting delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions advanced in six states and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Reagan, former Governor of California, fared well in Oklahoma, South Carolina and Missouri.

On the Democratic front, Mr. Ford by a wide margin in county convention voting yesterday. Delegates elected in the counties will attend district conventions and the state convention.

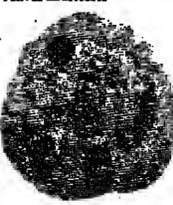
In Minnesota, Democrats held four Congressional district conventions yesterday and today to select 30 of that state's 65 delegates, and Republicans held two district meetings yesterday to choose 12 of 43 delegates.

In early returns from the Democratic meetings, four of 10 delegates elected were uncommitted and six backed Mr. Humphrey.

On the Republican side, nine delegates chosen favored Mr. Ford and one backed Mr. Reagan. Two were uncommitted.

A poll of delegates elected yesterday, with a combined total of 5 1/2 votes, showed delegates with a total of two votes would probably remain uncommitted in New York; 1 1/2 votes each might go to Mr. Humphrey and Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and half a vote might be cast for Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California.

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## Inmate Runs for Selectman in Concord

Special to The New York Times  
CONCORD, Mass. — "I'm not a criminal any more, just a convict," said Carl Vallega, candidate for town selectman, from his campaign headquarters in the gift shop of the Massachusetts Correctional Institution here.



Carl Vallega

Mr. Vallega, a 44-year-old ex-thief, has become this historic town's most widely known politician, as well as the central issue in tomorrow's town election.

"Carl has shaken up the town to an extent that no candidate has in my memory," said Bill McDonald, a clerk in the Concord post office, who intends to vote against him. "Usually the turnout is pretty lackadaisical," he said. "But I think it's going to be brisk this year."

Spurred by their fellow inmates' candidacy, and by a 1974 state court decision that allows prisoners to cast absentee ballots, 301 of the 411 persons in the prison have registered to vote.

And although 80 of the inmates chose to vote by absentee ballot in their hometowns, the mass registration raised the possibility of a bloc vote—a "cell bloc vote," some residents called it—that threatened to control Concord's nonpartisan and generally unexciting town election.

Five bills to limit the voting rights of inmates have since been filed in the Massachusetts legislature. And a court suit filed earlier this month, arguing that the Concord inmates are "involuntary residents" and asking that their names be stricken from the town's voting lists, was

partly successful last Friday, when a judge in Boston issued an injunction to impound the inmates' votes until a decision can be reached on the merits of the case. Monday's ballots will be counted two ways—with and without the inmates' votes.

**32-Year Sentence**  
Mr. Vallega remains confident of at least a moral victory. "Just the mere fact that I've come this far," he said, "is a miracle." A ninth-grade dropout and a former auto salesman from Providence, R.I., Mr. Vallega is serving 32 years for two larceny charges and cannot be paroled until 1981.

"Nobody's running on the angelic ticket," he said. "I've got a bad record, but out since 1969. Since then, I'd put my civic record with anybody's."

Mr. Vallega has been in Massachusetts prisons for seven years. He taught English at the state's maximum security institution in Walpole and was transferred to the Concord prison in 1974. He is now allowed to be off the grounds for 365 hours a year under the state's furlough program. He has already used most of this year's time to campaign.

Asked how he would attend the weekly selectmen's meetings, he said he would go under the state's work-release program, which allows inmates to hold outside jobs.

Asked about his availability to his constituents, Mr. Vallega said, "The people will always know where to find me."

Mr. Vallega has found a number of political supporters in Concord, a town that was once the center of liberalism in New England and the home of such free-thinkers as Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

His campaign manager, Phebe Ham, a life-long resident who considers herself a part of that tradition, said, "I couldn't help getting involved. First blacks got the vote, then women, so it seems right that prisoners should have a say in politics, too."

Even the prison's warden has said that Mr. Vallega will get his vote.

But Henry Dane, the lawyer who filed the suit to block the inmates' votes, declared: "I don't think it reflects [good sense in the community] to elect a convicted felon to public office."

## Jackson Increases His Attack on Rockefeller

Special to The New York Times  
PHILADELPHIA, April 25 — Senator Henry M. Jackson, appearing before Jewish audiences in the Philadelphia suburbs, stepped up his attack today on Vice President Rockefeller. At one point he suggested that Mr. Rockefeller's position on the emigration of Russian Jews might be related to Rockefeller connections with Arabian oil.

The Washington Senator has been angry for several days because of reports that Mr. Rockefeller told Republican leaders in Georgia that Mr. Jackson had a person with Communist connections on his Presidential campaign staff.

The Vice President's insistence that he had made no improper

allegations has not satisfied the Senator.

Campaigning today before audiences in the Beth Shalom and Har Zion temples, Mr. Jackson renewed his charge that the incident amounted to "McCarthyism revisited."

"The United States, he said, must have a strong objective of extending and preserving freedom wherever it can do so."

"And I wonder about the coincidence of the Vice President being against the Jackson amendment on immigration," the Senator said, referring to his legislation to impose sanctions against Soviet restrictions on Jews leaving Russia. "Of course, Chase Manhattan and the Rockefeller have pretty

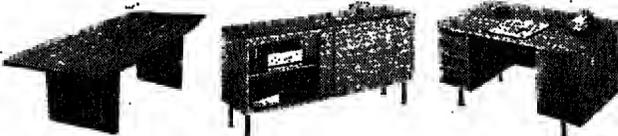
good connections with the Arabs and oil. And I'm not saying anything in particular, but I wonder sometimes about their stand on some of these issues."

In regard to the dispute about the Communist infiltration on the Jackson staff, Mr. Jackson said the Vice President "must be held accountable for saying that I have a Communist on my staff."

Mr. Rockefeller was reported by The Atlanta Journal to have made such a comment at a private gathering of Republican leaders in Atlanta last week. The Vice President sent Mr. Jackson a telegram saying that since he had not made such a charge he did not feel it was necessary to issue an apology, as Mr. Jackson demanded.

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**The New York Times**

ER ATTACKED OF HIS RIVALS

From Page 1, Col. 3 today and then fanned pursue their separate strategies. Carter, believed by many front-runner, was a target today. Senator accused him of anti- and of favoring sought to work laws, non jobs from North- trial states to the of sweatshop treat- Mr. Carter's own em- a Georgia peanut

BC interview show, kson and Mr. Carter ated colloquy. Mr. Carter of less thusiasm for repeal- sion of Federal law s states such as rohibit uoioo shops, said such "right- ws were encourag- of industry from as Pennsylvania to

er's usual calm urbed as he said "absolutely ridicu- me unemployment ana oo a Federal in 1948. He con- while the South me been a magnet aid labor, national operating in the paid wages com- pose in the North, qu are not saying, at wages for com- k are the same?" asked, his voice

ridicizes Ford accused President "ing and abetting" delivying passage n to reconstitute Election Commis- is, now unable to ederal matching "residential candi- he day, Mr. Udall b black and white who endorsed his Despite the stron- Carter has en- now among black was attacked by friends, d, the state senator ia, said that he osenios and shal- Mr. Carter's sup- the black commu- the country. He ostions taken by displayed a "hos- best, an indiffer- black community. Bowser, a liberal r in Philadelphia, arter "a dangerous ve in the White said that a recent re by Mr. Carter no one in America someone a job oo acial or sexual dis- was "absolutely

television appear- rter's controversial the preservation of "purity" of neighbor- raised again. Mr. hat he should have ords "ethnic char- r than purity, but at from the general he had originally

ent ought not to "sure or goal of de- stroying the ethnic f a neighborhood." t, certainly would e right of anyone to move into a to have the said that to him s "are not incom- nd added, "I see ng with a neighbor- s a general ethnic with the same at the same general and the same gen- sions?"

ackson and Repre- dall expressed sup- deral subsidies and ms to promote res- gregation. Mr. Udall e got to get a com- this, or we're going il trouble." rate appearance, on vision program on s, Mr. Udall said ould "forgive" Mr. of the words "eth- because everyone uses an unfortunate ords at times. But, this "spontaneous Mr. Carter was fol- uoder press ques- the use of such "black intrusion" influences in white- rous neighborhoods." Mr. Udall said ayed a set of atti- an apology doesn't attitudes. It seemed of revealing."

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11:20 a.m. (L)	12:31 p.m.	12:00 noon	1:05 p.m. (N)
11:30 a.m. (N)	12:36 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	1:25 p.m. (L)
5:30 p.m. (L)†	6:50 p.m.	4:00 p.m.†	5:05 p.m. (N)
5:50 p.m. (N)†	6:57 p.m.	4:10 p.m.†	5:15 p.m. (L)
8:10 p.m. (N)†	9:19 p.m.	6:15 p.m.†	7:22 p.m. (N)
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**VOTE OUTLAY CUT IN PENNSYLVANIA**

**3 Democrats Are Limited by Freeze on Federal Funds and Contribution Rules**

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.  
Special to The New York Times  
PHILADELPHIA, April 25—The three active Democratic candidates in the crucial Pennsylvania primary, taken together, will spend less than half the limit the new campaign law imposes on a single candidate running in the state.

In a striking illustration of how the political money shortage has gone far beyond Congressional intentions in holding down the expense of 1976 campaigning, Jimmy Carter is investing only about \$300,000 here, Senator Henry M. Jackson up to \$250,000 and Representative Morris K. Udall perhaps \$150,000.

Any one of them, under the 1974 campaign law, could have spent up to \$1,460,000 to win Tuesday's Presidential primary, but, because of new limits on the size of political contributions and a freeze on Federal primary subsidies for the last month, the money is not there.

Actual spending on behalf of Senator Jackson may run considerably higher than his official Pennsylvania budget, since a coalition of labor unions and Democratic party regulars is financing an independent get-out-the-vote drive. But its size and effectiveness remain uncertain.

**Candidates Find Time to Visit 6-Hour Radio Talk Show**

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times  
PITTSBURGH, April 23—Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington dropped in on Roy Fox this evening for 45 minutes. Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia spent an hour with him on Wednesday. Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama spent an hour that night with Mr. Fox's neighbor, John Cigna. And Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona would have done the same yesterday if his plane had not been delayed.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Cigna are popular radio talkmasters who host forth for six continuous hours six nights a week (with time out for Pittsburgh Pirates night games) on radio station KDKA. The world they inhabit, the fabled "radio land," is an American subculture all its own, with voluble talk show hosts serving as lightning rods to pull in the opinions, emotions, obsessions, grievances, whims and arguments of a large audience, which keeps their telephone lines jammed while they are on the air.

At the Presidential candidates have been increasingly hard up for funds to broadcast their carefully contrived commercials, radio land has come to look like an oasis in a desert, a chance for sustained exposure in a generally beyond their reach.

**In Search of 'Visuals'**

In a normal campaign day, a candidate will spend an hour or more in search of good "visuals," going down mine shafts or to the top of skyscrapers in the hope of getting a minute on local television newscasts. On the TV networks, it is regarded as a breakthrough when four or five minutes can be devoted to a profile of a Presidential candidate.

The minutes not only come easily in radio land, but they are also unpredictable and spontaneous. In Pittsburgh this week, they added up as searching an examination as any that the candidates have been exposed to so far.

The questions mostly came from listeners. Mr. Fox led off this evening with Senator Jackson by asking about his flap with Vice President Rockefeller, who has neither supported nor withdrawn off-the-record accusations he allegedly made about Communist penetration of the Washington Democrat's staff.

The listeners took over, asking questions that dwelled on issues and attitudes, unlike the questions asked at ordinary news conferences, which generally dwell on the mechanics of the campaign, the cross-fire of accusation among rivals and the hand-capping of results.

**At Ease on Radio**

Mr. Jackson, who tends to be defensive or truculent in news conference settings and whose platform manner is generally characterized as wooden, seemed at ease and even to be enjoying his conversations with the listeners. Freed from the pressure to be quotable and concise, he managed to display his grasp of a broad range of questions

inflation and unemployment, the future of the space program and the prospects for energy independence—without sounding solemn and senatorial or seeming to lecture.

The psychic atmosphere that surrounds radio talk shows became highly charged only when the subject turned to religion. Without referring specifically to Mr. Carter, a Southern Baptist and lay evangelist who said he had a "conversion experience" after he was defeated in his first attempt to become Governor in 1966, a listener asked Mr. Jackson how he felt about Christian "rebirth" and whether he himself had gone through a similar experience.

"I'm a Presbyterian," the Senator began, "and I don't know whether Presbyterians are allowed to be reborn. The remark was greeted by a burst of approving laughter from Mr. Fox.

**A Verbal Salvo**

Mr. Jackson went on to say that he had been a Sunday school teacher, that the country was deeply religious and, in a verbal salvo apparently aimed at the former Georgia Governor, he added that the most religious people were generally those who did not talk about it.

What ensued was an illustration of the unseen perils that radioland holds for candidates. Every radio talk show has an established context of its own, which may be far removed from the political campaign.

Listeners to KDKA this week have had little or nothing to say about the candi-

**No One Holding Back**

In a contest that could eliminate one or even two of the contenders, no one is holding back funds for future primaries.

The latest financial reports indicate that all three campaigns are in marginal financial condition, with Mr. Carter's finances emerging for the first time as the most promising.

In the month of March, Mr. Carter, capitalizing on his early primary victories, was able to raise more than \$600,000 in private contributions while Mr. Jackson and Mr. Udall were taking in a little over \$350,000 each.

The Federal Election Commission is now prepared to authorize \$315,000 in campaign subsidies for Mr. Carter if the current freeze is ended. The comparable figures, which represent equal matching funds for the first \$250 of all private contributions, are \$163,000 for Mr. Udall and \$158,000 for Mr. Jackson.

No subsidies have been approved since March 23, when the commission lost most of its authority under a January Supreme Court ruling that held it had been improperly constituted. Legislation to restore the subsidy power is still before Congress, and enactment is unlikely before early May.

**Congressmen, Talking to Voters, Hear Complaints on Government**

By RICHARD L. MADDEN  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 25—Some members of Congress, accustomed to hearing complaints about the economy and energy from their constituents, have encountered a strong anti-Government sentiment in visits with the voters back home during the Congressional Easter recess.

The state of the economy and unemployment is still a prime issue in some Congressional districts in New York and California. The cost of energy is an issue in Texas. Voters in Nebraska, Texas and Alabama are raising questions about the adequacy of the nation's defenses. Constituents in Maine are complaining about the possible closing of rural post offices.

Representatives, Democrats as well as Republicans, from such diverse areas as California, Nebraska, New York, Indiana and Texas, have been hearing persistent complaints about the growth of the Federal bureaucracy—an issue that has been emphasized by former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in their campaigns for the Presidential nomination.

**Re-Election Prospects**

These were the findings of a score of representatives across the country who were interviewed by The New York Times in recent days as they campaigned in their home districts and tried to assess their own re-election prospects, as well as the chances of the Presidential contenders.

The Senate and House will reconvene tomorrow after an 11-day recess, the last long break in the Congressional work schedule before the major parties hold their nominating conventions this summer.

The reaction against the size of the Federal Government and its pervasiveness remains a common theme among the Nebraska constituents of Representative John Y. McCollister, a Republican, who is seeking his party's Senate nomination.

"However, the depth and intensity of feeling about it surprises me," Mr. McCollister said. "They want the Government out of their hair."

He said that President Ford would face stiff opposition from Mr. Reagan in Nebraska's primary on May 11, and said the President's biggest difficulty was his inability "to disassociate himself from the growth of government regulation and bureaucracy."

**Economic Issues**

"Everybody's excited about no jobs and the state of the economy," said Representative Fortney H. Stark, a California Democrat. Mr. Stark estimated the unemployment rate in his district, which includes Oakland, at 12 to 15 percent, compared with the national average of 7.5 percent.

But he said the constituents he talked to were still concerned about "big government" and they're kind of mad at Washington." He added: "We're probably the least popular of any group. People ask, 'When are you going to cut it out?'"

A similar view came from Representative Norman Y. Mineta, another California Democrat, who said the prime issues mentioned in a series of public forums in his district were the budget, the deficits and the growing bureaucratic monstrosity. He added:

"This was the week after everyone paid income taxes. They're not feeling that they're getting their money's worth."

Representative Edward W. Pattison, Democrat of upstate New York, said the anti-government issue was "what few solid payments would be run—doesn't mean anything but it months ahead, if the subsidies are resumed.

**But several representatives**

speculated that this sentiment could boost legislation pending in the House Rules Committee that would allow either house of Congress to veto regulations of Federal regulatory agencies.

Other issues varied from district to district, according to the interviews.

"National security is the first thing people want to talk about," said Representative Tom Bevill, Democrat of Alabama. "They're concerned about Russia, which seems to be fast moving toward a nuclear war, and how it's preparing for war, and how it's moving out ahead of our armed forces, especially the national health and safety, will Navy," he said.

Similarly, Representative Alan Steelman, Republican of

Texas, said many of his constituents favored a "little tougher line" to keep the United States from falling behind the Soviet Union in military strength and that an "overwhelming majority" favored retention of the Panama Canal.

"Basically, business is good and the economy strong," said Representative James M. Collins, another Texas Republican. "The issue that has hit hard in our area is the Panama Canal. I would say that 93 percent of the people in my district believe in American retention of the Panama Canal."

While many of the representatives said they could easily forgo their constituents' wishes, Representative Alan Steelman, Republican of

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April 25—Morris won a state-sterday. mental hopeful, who ng about his string e finishes, scored triumph in his in a Democratic ralded the candi- other mentioning nwide television day. The contest complicated that were still punch- scket calculators . trying to figure e popular vote o delegates. Ronald Reagan er strength than as he virtually d at the one-day ate Convention . He captured all e 29 delegates to n National Con- it-minute speech Barry Goldwater raising President

nt for Udall all of the Demo- de vote in Mr. presents one of r Congressional about 71 percent ne candidates, get 19 or 20 of delegates to the tion, according ats' proportional

Jimmy Carter ceived about 10 e vote and will r or five dele- George C. Wal- ma got about 7 e vote and thus

ory M. Jackson e came in fourth percent of the elegates. Others t were Senator of Idaho, former t, Harris of Okla- McCormack, the candidate, the ckson and Frank percent of the led "no prefer-

sided victories amp had public- it would win at ates. But James r. Udall's state dioator, was es- d that the can- s from Tucson, spled victories t. He won about the vote in bis r. Wallace's one come from the enix-Scottsdale rty conservative r Mr. Goldwater

new Arizona's system, voters esidential choice also voted for regional meeting At that meeting t state meeting, who will go to convention will ur they will be dged in propor- lay's vote.

als explain that m it was almost Mr. Udall to get ter. "When the e up, some peo- guarantee Mo the delegates." Hawkins, chair- mary rules com- re said no, do it to the voters." was extremely y 27,500 of the Democrats vol- Pine, the Demo- airman, said the was Senator r showing. Mr. een expected to g Jewish voters id Phoenix, Mr. t the Senator's r crippled when nizer moved out 1 February.

y in Kentucky T. Ky., April 24 though 11 of the convention dele- yesterday in Ken- Mr. Reagan, Mr. ampaign officials of victory in the cy.

delegation's pref- Reagan, it will be first ballot at o by the results y. gates will join 21 s selected at Con- rict conventions. serts Defense ate' for Today ON, April 25 (AP) etary Donald H. today that Amer- capability was do the job today" it was important ibility. "Mr. Rumsfeld heo asked about f charges that the had become sec- rict Union in mili-

oo NBC's "Meet Mr. Rumsfeld said, portant and what before the American re are going to have five, 10 years from

Pennsylvania Politicians Are Trying to Detach Local Contests From the Presidential Primary

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURGH, April 25 — Pennsylvania is one of a dwindling number of states where the Presidential primaries coincide with Congressional and legislative primaries and contests for party posts, a local connection that, in one view, roots the Presidential competition in the "real world" or, in another view, distorts the national contest with local issues and power games.

It is no accident that party establishments in state after state have detached their vital local business from the unruly passions, unmanageable turnouts and reform rules associated with Presidential nomination politics. But the several orbits of Pennsylvania politics will be

interacting on Tuesday. Three Republicans running to succeed Senator Hugh Scott have all stood formally clear of the national contest between President Ford and Ronald Reagan; the Democratic landscape, as usual, is more complex.

Alliances and delegate slates were mostly formed last January when Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington looked like a much safer bet in the Democratic Presidential primary than he does today. As his popularity slips in opinion polls, Mr. Jackson's hopes rest heavily now on the zeal of state legislators and party officials in getting out votes to save their own faces and, in some cases, their necks, but many of his allies are worried.

Sees Chance for Carter Representative John H. Dent signaled from south-western Pennsylvania last

week that despite organized labor's commitment to Mr. Jackson, Jimmy Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, stands a good chance of winning both the "beauty contest" and the delegate race in his district.

Fred Ledber, co-chairman of the Jackson campaign in Pennsylvania, once had the nearly united support of party officials in Fayette and Washington Counties. But when Mr. Ledber himself jumped into the primary race to succeed the retiring Representative Thomas E. Morgan, he provoked his opponents in the House race, led by State Senator Austin Murphy, to abandon Mr. Jackson and try both to ride and to build the Carter wave.

In North Philadelphia, Representative Robert N.C. Nix has campaigned alongside Mr. Jackson, inviting an alliance between Mr. Carter's

stubborn campaign in the black community and the Rev. William H. Gray, a Baptist pastor who is giving Mr. Nix the first serious fight of his career.

In South Philadelphia, the same regular organization that supports Mr. Jackson will be working to renominate Representative William A. Barrett, who died the week before last. That way, the regulars will be able to handpick a substitute on the November ballot. But Vincent Fumo, a deputy director of the Democratic City Committee, found himself dealt out of the negotiations to pick a successor to Mr. Barrett and took his revenge by endorsing Mr. Carter for the Presidency.

Gov. Milton J. Shapp, having withdrawn his name from the Democratic Presidential ballot, has bowed out of the

fighting, too, though his state party chairman, Denis H. Thiemann, is part of the "Stop Carter" movement working for Senator Jackson. Mr. Shapp went to Europe last week and is not expected back even to cast his own vote on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Democratic campaigns to succeed Mr. Shapp two years hence seem to be germinating in the Presidential primary. Jackson Democrats credit Lieut. Gov. Ernest Kline with quietly effective help among party officials across the state. Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, has built the anti-establishment symbolism of his Pennsylvania campaign around his only prominent political ally, Peter Flaherty, the maverick budget-cutting Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Still the strongest element of local politics in the Presi-

dential primary here involves the use and abuse of the name of Philadelphia Mayor Frank L. Rizzo. Mr. Rizzo himself has been uncharacteristically quiet, but Senator Jackson referred to the Rizzo machine's support in explaining why he did not need to spend money on television advertising in eastern Pennsylvania. And Mr. Carter, armed with polls on Mr. Rizzo's unpopularity, particularly in the western part of the state, has made the Mayor a major talking point wherever he goes.

"Rizzo represents a kind of politics I can't deal with," Mr. Carter said in Wilkes-Barre last week.

"I think the voters of Pennsylvania are likely to react and rebel against the autocratic nature of his politics." But that was just the beginning. Vote fraud is now one of the Carter campaign's

major concerns in Philadelphia, according to Hamilton Jordan, the campaign manager who moved in from Atlanta yesterday to monitor the count. The unofficial election night count as reported by the Philadelphia police is not to be trusted, Mr. Jordan said.

Today Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, distributed legal documents filed in a court challenge of results in the mayoral primary last year that argued that the reported returns on Mayor Rizzo's victory "in no way resemble the actual compilation of election votes in any given race."

Tim Kraft, the Carter field manager in Pennsylvania, has asked the Philadelphia District Attorney's office and the state Attorney General's office to keep a watchful eye on the polling places in Philadelphia.

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# Mothers, Daughters and the Shared Wardrobe

By GEORGIA DULLEA

"I love your skirt. Whose is it?" someone asked. The typical reply to such a question is, "Oh, it's Halston's" or whoever. In this case, though, Julia Meade just giggled and said, "It's Caroline's."

The skirt had come from her 16-year-old daughter's closet, you see, not some designer's saloon. "Caroline has excellent fashion sense," her mother added.

Now this was a Seventh Avenue gathering. But similar tales are told at suburban dinner parties, on tennis courts and in supermarket aisles where perfectly reasonable women in their 40's are turning up in their daughter's clothes and bragging about it.

**Likes to Wear Coat**

"Lisa has a long red coat that I like to wear," said Geri La Port, a stylish Brooklyn nurse with a stylish daughter of 16.

In Westchester County, an Ardsley High School sophomore named Celeste Mooteverde pulled a cotton dress from a shopping bag and glanced tentatively at her mother.

"Very cute," Delma Monteverde, a pattern maker, announced. "I hope to wear it myself."

True, the idea of an intergenerational clothes swap seemed strange at first to these mothers. Loog resigned to adolescent raids on their own closets, they just weren't used to striking back.

They were young in the 50's remember, when a girl might well sneak out in mother's best cashmere sweater, but mother never coveted her ballet slippers or 15 crinoline petticoats. The lines were so clear then. Ingenues wore this, matrons wore that.

**Middle-Aged T-Shirt?**

Today, of course, the lines are blurred. Almost everybody feels comfortable in tops and skirts and pants. There is no such thing as a middle-aged T-shirt.

"Clothes are now informal enough for the kids yet out too ridiculous for the mothers," said Joan Hicks, who teaches remedial reading in Princeton, N.J.

A trim figure in a casual shirt and skirt, Mrs. Hicks was visual proof of her point. She said she often swaps size 6's with Scotney 17, adding, without a trace of shame, that "I have literally stolen a loog cotton skirt from her."

The Walraths — Alice, 42, and Dana, 18, — have an equally communal wardrobe in Hastings, N.Y., where size 10 shirts, sweaters and wrap-around skirts fly back and forth.

**Used to Fight**

"We've reached a nice stage," Mrs. Walrath, a college biology instructor, was saying the other day. "Oh, we had fights earlier. I can't hide that. If I found something of mine crumpled on the floor like a rag, I would be livid."

Dana, a reformed "slob," laughed and said their only difference now was one of coloring: "She can wear bright things, I can't."

"Some of her pastels look awful on me," her mother added. "I look half dead."

Colors do count. But the real key to the mother/daughter closet is clearly size. Let the younger generation grow a few inches or the older generation gain a few pounds and the whole plan comes apart at the seams. One poor woman, back in Connecticut after a fatening Caribbean vacation, said her daughter took one look at her and gasped: "Mo-ther! You're a size 12!"

At times like these an expandable wardrobe helps. And with three teen-agers at home in Brooklyn Heights, Carol Howard has one.

"If I'm having a skinny day I wear their 10's and if they're having a fat day they wear my 12's," said Mrs. Howard, a painter who signs her works Hamann.

**A Rule on Borrowing**

In this family only the mother may borrow clothes without permission, a rule that seems fair enough to the leggy, dark-haired daughters—Connie, 18, Kitty, 17, and Ginger, 16.

"She has to be more picky," Kitty explained, "because when we like something of hers it just goes into our permanent collection. I have a million shirts of hers. Sweaters, too."

When four members kick into the clothes pool, it's hard keeping track of the inventory, so the Howards hold family fashion shows.

"If one of us goes shopping she always models her new wardrobe for the other three," Ginger said. "Then everybody says, 'Oh, that's so great. Can I borrow it tomorrow?'"

That's another hitch. After all, everybody cannot wear



the same thing at the same time, much as they'd like to. And a mother gets testy in the morning when she reaches for the shirt she had planned to wear to work and realizes that it's on the school bus. When the tables are turned daughters don't like it any better.

Hence, the typical rule: "Ask first. In case of conflict, she who owns it wears it."

Who washes it? Here, mothers and daughters generally rely on "the wonderful woman who comes in twice a week," as someone put it. Other mothers mul-

tered, through cleoched teeth, that they were that "wonderful woman" at the other end of the iron.

Still these were minor complaints, they say, compared with the shared joys of mother/daughter dressing: more clothes, more styles, more compliments.

"Her taste has totally changed since we began wearing each other's things," a 16-year-old daughter reflected. "She used to wear a lot of those polyester pants suits, which I hate. She buys more separates now. I just wish she didn't wear that dumb bra."



Carol Howard of Brooklyn, far left, looks down line of clothes-swapping daughters: Ginger, Connie and Kitty. Up in Westchester, left, Alice Walrath and daughter, Dana, trade denim things. Joan Hicks, above, and Scotney garden in New Jersey wearing communal wardrobe.

The New York Times/John Sola, Frank C. Dushyette, Miami

## Cleaning and Greening — Just a Family Affair

By OLIVE EVANS

It was a good day for things that grow—plants and children, that is. Sedate Gramercy Park took on a carnival air as a callow band and hundreds of adults and children congregated on Saturday for the Gramercy Neighborhood Association's annual cleanup and greening.

The event had a Bicentennial theme this year, with a speech by a President acting as Thomas Paine, the hanging of King George III in effigy and selections by teen-agers of St. Benedict's Fife & Drum Corps.

The hub of a historic landmark area, the park was established by Samuel B. Ruggles in 1831, and some of the houses surrounding it date to the mid-19th century.

But before the ceremonies, the streets peripheral to the park had been the scene of feverish sweeping and scrubbing, and the children had painted curbstones yellow.

And inside the park people selected from a chart some of the more than 100 tree pits for planting and bought plants likely to withstand the city environment.

**Marigolds Planted**

Rupert and Karen Hitzig of 34 Gramercy Park were planting young marigolds, petunias and begonias in their tree pit on the 20th Street side of the park, as their son, Sebastian, played, waiting his turn to put in the ivy, and his brother, Barnaby, slept in his carriage.

"The seasons pass and you don't see some people for years, but at this sort of thing you do," Mr. Hitzig said. "It's nice to know they still live in the neighborhood."

The Hitzigs were joined by Michael Booth, who had been chairman of the event for the last three years.

"This year I'm just going to pour the beer—and drink it," he said.

The drinking of anything alcoholic is untraditional in the fastidiously tended private park, whose four iron gates are opened to the public only on special occasions.

The infectious sounds of the calliope, doated by the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company for the festivities, attracted people from the neighborhood fringes of the park, who drank coffee or beer and ate hot dogs and doughnuts as they strolled, mingling with the Gramercy Park regulars, who have keys to the park.

Meanwhile, on 21st Street, Mark and Caroline Fraser were wielding brooms more than twice their size. They visit their father, Howard Fraser at 44 Gramercy Park most Saturdays, and he thought it would be fun for them to join the cleanup.

It was fun, they agreed, nodding solemnly.

"It's a family affair," Mr. Fraser said. "I'm working, too. But this afternoon, we roller skate."

Even in that green-conscious neigh-

borhood, the little tree gardens suffer the impact of the environment.

"You try to put plants in that aren't too attractive, that people won't walk off with," said Len Hedlund, a men'swear designer who, with his business partner, Bill Dittorf, tends a tree pit garden on the west side of the park.

"It's not a problem of dogs, it's a problem of owners," said Nancy Zuger of 1 Gramercy Park, the fond owner of a dachshund who is regularly exercised around the park.

"It's so little trouble to curb a dog," said Douglas Donald, vice president of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association in charge of tree pit gardens. "It seems so unnecessary to let them damage gardens."

Janet Thomas of 3 Gramercy Park, was turning the earth over with a shovel in the tree pit opposite her home, while Nicholas, her 11-month old son, "supervised" from the porch.

"We've adopted three tree pits, and have turned over the earth, put in fertilizer and will plant marigolds, dusty miller and ivy," she said. "We'll have some color for the summer, and in the fall the ivy will take over and hopefully last through the winter."

"All this makes New York a home, instead of being just a place to work and live," she added.



Children admire effigy of King George III.



Karen McIntyre and Vicki Brown plant a tree garden

## DE GUSTIBUS

### Certainty, and Doubt, About Narm

By CRAIG CLABORNE

We had the pleasure a short while ago to visit Charlottesville, Va., primarily to renew our acquaintanceship with Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home. During the course of our stay in the town we were taken to dine at a restaurant that bears the unlikely name, C. & O., a name that will have a nostalgic ring for railroad buffs.

The name stands for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and the restaurant is situated in an old, handsomely converted building directly opposite the site that line's railroad tracks.

The restaurant consists of two levels, a bar and informal dining area below and an immaculate, plainly but tastefully decorated principal dining room and kitchen above. The restaurant's menu is for both areas, are laudably simple, well-made plates, a mousse of chicken livers, steaks au poivre or marchand de vin, ratatouille, vegetables in sauce, bourbon pie and so on.

The dishes we dined on were few but excellent—a first-rate mushroom quiche, asparagus cooked just to the point, a well-seasoned ratatouille and an uncommonly good salad made with Boston lettuce.

At midday, lunch is served at the bar and the menu consists of soup with bread, cheese with bread, pâté with bread, quiches and so on. Evening meals served in the main dining room are priced from \$7.50 for poulet Valée d'Auge (chicken with applejack sauce) to \$9.50 for coquille St. Jacques. The meals consist of a main course plus two vegetables and salad. The cost of appetizers and dessert is separate.

The C. & O. is at 515 East Water Street, and the telephone number is (804) 296-8280. The restaurant is closed Sunday.

We would give much to learn the origin of the Reuben sandwich, but no amount of research has turned up any clues of indisputable nature. It is said, of course, that the Reuben sandwich began in the now defunct but once great New York restaurant known as Reubens that was famous for his msny-layered sandwiches. We can only surmise that whoever created the Reuben initially gave it a

name intended to be Reubenstein.

We had a note from Psyche Frederick of West Gloucester, Mass., stating she had heard us extolling the marvels of the Reuben sandwich. "As I did not hear it all," she said, "I would dearly love if it you would send me your recipe for a Reuben. I cannot find it in any cookbook and would appreciate it no end if you would do this for me."

Here is our version of the sandwich.

**REUBEN SANDWICH**  
 3/4 cup cooked sauerkraut, preferably heated (see note)  
 4 slices rye bread  
 3 to 4 tablespoons butter, melted  
 4 to 12 slices thinly sliced cooked corned beef (the amount will depend on the size and thickness of the slices)  
 4 to 8 thin slices Gruyère, Swiss or Muenster cheese.  
 1. Preheat the oven to 400 degrees.  
 2. Drain the sauerkraut well.  
 3. Use half the butter, and butter the slices of rye bread on one side only. Place two of the slices buttered-side down on a flat surface and add a layer of corned beef on top of these slices. Top the corned beef with equal amounts of sauerkraut. Cover each serving with half the cheese slices. Cover with the remaining slices of rye bread, buttered-side up.  
 4. Pour the remaining butter into a heavy, ovenproof skillet, preferably a heavy iron skillet. Smear it around and add the sandwiches in one layer. Heat the skillet and cook the sandwiches on one side, sliding them around in the skillet. When nicely browned on one side, turn them gently, using a pancake turner. Place the skillet in the oven and bake until the sandwich fillings are piping hot throughout and the cheese is melted. Serve immediately with garlic or dill pickle strips.  
 Yield: Two servings.  
 Note: If leftover sauerkraut is not available, empty the contents of an eight-ounce can of sauerkraut into a saucepan. Drain. Add one-quarter cup each chicken broth and dry white wine and a finely chopped clove of garlic. Cover and cook about 30 minutes. Drain and serve.  
 Sometimes, Russian dressing is served with this sand-

wich. This is made with mayonnaise and a little ketchup plus real or imitation caviar to taste. Or use capers. Smear the dressing over the corned beef before adding the sauerkraut.

We have only once, by choice, found an occasion to try "bacon" made of processed, textured vegetable protein foods, and let the moment slip by without recording our impressions.

We were delighted to receive in the mail a communication from a highly lucid and knowledgeable reader, Sidney Lauren of Cleveland, where he is executive director of the Coatings Research Group. His reaction to the product so neatly dovetailed with our own that we offer it:

"I thought you might be interested in one reader's comments on a first encounter with one of the widely advertised processed, textured vegetable protein foods simulating a meat product, in this case bacon. As a chemist who has specialized in paints and plastics, I have a natural curiosity about what my fellow chemists are accomplishing in their own fields of specialization. Thus, I recently yielded to an impulse to try the textured vegetable

protein product as "breakfast strips."

"My first reaction of amusement as to how techniques so long been used for imitation of plastic in this case, been applied to simulate familiar fat and texture of bacon strips, case, the 'fat' and tions were the same differing only in color."

"I fried a few cooking oil, as directed, there is none of the animal fat that is own browning in real bacon. The cooking, was somewhat of the same of frying bacon, an unmistakably musky, and slightly ant undertone."

"Then came the quite as realistic as flavor in a Life 5 texture suggested of compressed sawdust. Who'some? The Nsted on the pack indicate the absence of cholesterol in Nutritious? Undoubt ter all, soya protein. But as an eating, my own c is that these strip bacon as Masonite walnut, or as marble is to marble

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**Bridget Potter Wed to Robert Wool**

Bridget Potter and Robert Wool were married yesterday in a civil ceremony in Zermatt, Switzerland.

The bride, director of prime-time program development for the ABC Television Network, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Potter of London and Quaker Hill, N. Y. Her father is an engineering and construction consultant.

Mr. Wool, political editor of The New York Times Magazine, is a son of Mrs. Irving Wool of Sarasota, Fla., and Newton Centre, Mass., and the late Mr. Wool. A graduate of Dartmouth College, he was founding editor of Show magazine and is a former president of the Inter-American Foundation for the Arts. The bride studied at the Rosemead School in Little-

hampton, England, and the American Theater Wing. She has worked with Dick Cavett and Palomar Pictures, where she produced film for television.

Miss Demarest is Bride Georgiana Demarest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Morton Demarest Jr. of Orient, L. I., was married yesterday afternoon to Anthony Gerard Lanza, son of Mrs. Anthony M. Lanza of New York and the late Mr. Lanza. The Rev. Verlyn Barker performed the ceremony in the Orient Congregational Church, United Church of Christ. The Rev. Rocco Galitelli, a Roman Catholic priest, and the Rev. Dr. Harry Dorman, minister of the Orient Congregational Church, assisted.

**Wayne Harris Marries Laurie Carlin**

Laurie Ellen Carlin, a special-education teacher, and Wayne Ira Harris, who is with the New York office of Employers Insurance of Wausau, a Wisconsin-based insurance company, were married yesterday evening in Temple Shalom in Lawrence, L. I. Rabbi Robert Rabb performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvio Carlin of Wantagh, L. I., are the bride's parents. Mr. Carlin is in the printing and lithography business in New York, and the bride's mother, Harriet Carlin, is an elementary school teacher in the Levittown, L. I., school system. Mr. Harris is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Harris of Roslyn Heights, L. I. His father is director of college relations of Brooklyn College and his mother, the

former Gertrude Jablow, is president of the Abe Jablow Dress Corporation.

The bride and her husband are graduates of Rider College. She teaches in the Nassau Board of Cooperative Educational Services school system. Mr. Harris received his Juris Doctor degree from the Brooklyn Law School.

**Bishop Consecrated**

BATON ROUGE, La., April 25 (AP)—Archdeacon James Barrow Brown of New Orleans has been consecrated to the office of Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana. About 3,000 people crowded the Louisiana State University Assembly Center, where the ceremony was held. The Bishop-elect, who succeeds Bishop Iverson B. Noland, will be installed as the ninth Bishop of Louisiana May 27 in New Orleans.

**Russian Orthodox in Soviet Mark Easter at Monastery**

ZAGORSK, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—The Russian Orthodox Church celebrated Easter Sunday with a special fervor at its spiritual center, the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery here.

Thousands of believers packed into the monastery's four churches for services that began before midnight and lasted most of the night.

They walked home at dawn for a traditional Easter meal, breaking the Lenten fast on the most important festival of the Orthodox calendar.

The monastery's Cathedral of the Assumption was packed to capacity with a congregation made up mostly of elderly women. Many had arrived hours early to assure a place at the service.

Pittsburgh Newsman to Quit  
PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP)—Barney Cameron, president and business manager of The Pittsburgh Press, will retire June 30. He is 65 years old. Mr. Cameron became circulation director of The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette in 1946. In 1951, he was named circulation director of the New York Herald Tribune, where he became business manager and vice president. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1961.

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Fort Myers	200	140
Daytona Beach	176	123

Roundtrip from New York to:	Regular Nightcoach Fare	National Birthday Nightcoach Fare Thru Dec. 15, 1976
Miami	\$162	\$131
Ft. Lauderdale	162	131
West Palm Beach*	156	126

\*effective May 15.

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mentor in all things Italian," writes JULIA CHILD in *From Julia Child's Kitchen*.

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—MIMI SHERATON, New York Magazine

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### Bridge: Weichsel's Team Leader In L.I. Regional Tourney

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

A powerful New York City team held a substantial lead going into the final section of the Long Island Regional knockout team championship at Belmont Park last night.

Peter Weichsel, Alan Sontag, Alan Greenberg, and Sandy Tregt, all of New York, led by 23 international match points against a quintet of young experts headed by Warren Rosner of Hartsdale, N.Y.

In earlier rounds, the Weichsel team had scored victories by impressive margins, but the Rosner team, which included Jim Rosenbloom, Scarsdale, N.Y., and Del Zinker of White Plains, N.Y.; Mike Radin and Alan Schwartz of New York, had so many narrow escapes that they were dubbed the "Cardiac Kids."

They won their first match by 1 point, their second by 1 point after a tie necessitated the play of extra deals, and their third match by 2 points.

The winners of other major events during the first three days of regional play were:

Mens Pairs — Bill Erickson, Port Washington, L.I., and Gary Hann, New York.  
Women's Pairs — Gertrude Goldstein, Scarsdale, N.Y., and Sarah Korin, White Plains, N.Y.  
Open Pairs — Fry Cohen, New York, and Peter Wegiarzki, Philadelphia.

On one of the most interesting deals of the weekend, shown in the diagram, Steve Sion of Boston brought home a slam that might seem hopeless at first sight. He opened the South hand gently with one heart, and West bid two hearts. This cue-bid was by partnership agreement the Michaels Convention, promising length in spades and one of the minor suits.

Sights Set on Slam  
North's double showed a reasonable defensive and, roughly equivalent to a hand that would have redoubled if West had doubled. South immediately set his sights on a slam. He cue-bid spades when East bid that suit, and jumped to six hearts when North hid diamonds.

Sion won the opening spade lead and reviewed the situation. Clearly he could play for East to have the club ace, but West was likely to have that card in view of his bid. But there was an alternative. The slam could be made with a strip squeeze if West held loog diamonds and the club ace, and South played for this possibility.

He led seven rounds of trumps coming down to this ending:



The last trump lead forced West to throw his club five, and Sion threw a diamond from dummy. The club three then knocked out the ace, and the slam was home.

Notice that if West had thrown his losing club earlier and kept a spade, he would have been forced to come down to three diamonds and the club ace with the same result.

### Collected Thoughts Of Gov. Brown Put In 79-Page Book

Special to The New York Times  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 25—Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. is the politician who said "I don't even want to think about the Presidency" a few months before he said "I want to be President."

His objectives, according to published reports, are:  
"I don't have any goals; they will evolve as we go along."  
"Reduce the sum of human misery a bit, I guess."

"Life just is. You have to flow with it. Give yourself to the moment. Let it happen."

On the direction of his administration he has remarked:  
"We're going to move left and right at the same time."  
"You don't have to do things. Maybe by avoiding doing things you accomplish a lot."

"The program is to confront the confusion and hypocrisy of government."

These words are all in "Thoughts," a little red paperback containing many of Governor Brown's public statements that has been published by City Lights Books.

In 79 pages covering subjects from Alaric to Zero-sum game, the book sets forth what seems to be the Governor's basic philosophy that inaction is better than action except when action is better and then this is not necessarily true.

"The idea for the book was Lawrence's," said Nancy J. Peters, who compiled and edited the book. The Lawrence she referred to is Lawrence Ferlinghetti, the poet who owns City Lights.

### Overseas Press Club Cites 15 for Foreign Coverage

The Overseas Press Club in New York announced yesterday the recipients of 15 awards for journalistic achievement by American correspondents interpreting and reporting on the foreign in scene in 1975. The awards will be given out at the club's annual dinner next Monday.

Sydney H. Schanberg of The New York Times will receive the top award for daily newspaper and wire service reporting. He was cited for his coverage of the final takeover of Cambodia by Communist forces a year ago. Mr. Schanberg had been advised by his editors to join other Americans being evacuated from Phnom Penh. Instead, he stayed and reported on the Cambodian capital's surrender.

one of three nominees for the club's first presentation of its new Bob Considine Memorial Award for the best reporting from abroad requiring exceptional courage and initiative. The other two are Jonathan Randal of The Washington Post for his coverage of the Lebanese civil war and Paul Vogle of United Press International for his "Last Plane From Danang."

The new \$1,000 prize is sponsored by King Features Syndicate in honor of Mr. Considine, one of its writers and a past president of the Overseas Press Club, who died last year. The winner will be announced at next week's dinner at the Biltmore Hotel.

Joseph C. Hirsch of The Christian Science Monitor won the award for best interpretation of foreign affairs in a

daily newspaper or wire service. The judges lauded the "rich background and clear analysis" found in his columns. The Robert Capa Gold Medal for best photographic reporting from abroad requiring exceptional courage and enterprise will be given to Dirk Halstead of Time magazine for his pictures of Vietnamese fleeing the Communist advance.

Other Overseas Press Club awards and winners were: Television Spot News—CBS News for its "Back from Danang" report by Bruce Dunning, correspondent; Mike Marriot, cameraman, and Mai Van Duc, soundman. Television Interpretation or Documentary—ABC News: Howard K. Smith and Bill Seaman for "Rabin—Action Biography." Radio Spot News—CBS News for coverage of the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia by several correspondents—Ed Bradley, Peter Collins, Bruce Dunning,

Brian Ellis, Murray Frumson, Bill Plana, Bob Simon and Richard Threlkeld, and two stringers, Eric Cavaliero and Mike Smitowsky. Radio Interpretation—to be shared by ABC News for "Scenes From a War" and CBS News for "America in Vietnam." Magazine Reporting—John J. Pultman of National Geographic for "The Arab World I." Magazine Interpretation—Arnold Maguire of Newsweek for his interviews with Arab and Israeli leaders. Cartoon—Tony Rabi's untitled cartoon of the Soviet-American link-up in space in The Philadelphia Inquirer. Business News Reporting—J. A. Livingston's "The Second Battle of Britain" in The Philadelphia Inquirer. Madeline Dale Ross Award for Reporting That Demonstrates a Concern for Humanity—Maya Jaggi of Time magazine for "Saints Among Us." Photographic Reporting—K. Kenneth Falk of The Kansas City Times for "Korea Today—25 Years Later."

# The Cincotta-Conklin Bill will make it possible for savings banks to offer checking accounts.

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Commercial banks are opposed to this bill. They have a monopoly on checking accounts in this state and do not welcome competition. They particularly dislike the idea that savings banks will offer free checking accounts. To meet this competition, commercial banks will have to do

the same thing or at least lower their charges.

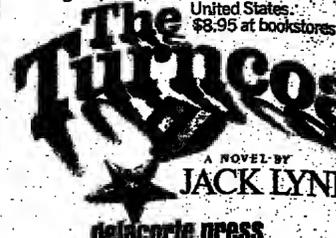
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A Listing of Recently Published Books

GENERAL
Amphibian: The Adventures of a Professional Diver by Jim Gott with Norman Lewis Salka (Playboy Press, \$8.95).
Art in Israel by Ran Schecher, photography by Israel Zafrir (Schocken Books, \$10).
C. G. Jung: The Humbled Prophet by Paul J. Stern (Braziller, \$8.95).
Champions of the Indianapolis 500: The Men Who Have Won More Than Once by Bill Libby, illustrated by Donald Zochert (Henry Regnery, Chicago, \$8.95).
Biography of the "Little House" books author taking it to No. 1: How College Football and Basketball Teams Get There by Jim Benagh (Dodd, Mead, \$10).
Michigan by Bruce Catton, South Carolina by Louis B. Wright, Tennessee by Wilma Dykeman (Norton, \$8.50 each).
Biographical histories in the "States and the Nation" series.
Napoleon and the Jews, a study by Franz Kobler (Schocken Books, \$10).

Books of The Times

Management Consulting?

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

THE SHADOW GOVERNMENT—The Government's Multi-billion-dollar Giveaway of its Decision-making Powers to Private Management Consultants. "Experts" & Think Tanks. By Daniel Guttman and Barry Willner. With an introduction by Ralph Nader. 354 pages. Pantheon, \$10.

The people of the City of New York paid \$150,000 to a management consulting firm in the late 1960's for a glossy, 75-page transportation study of the Bronx that included detailed descriptions of the history and topography of the Bronx and concluded that whether one was in Riverdale or on Moshulu Parkway, traffic tended to move toward Manhattan in the morning and away from Manhattan by nightfall.

Daniel Guttman and Barry Willner now tell us that the Federal Government is spending billions of dollars on management consultant studies many of which are no more necessary or meaningful than that Bronx study. Like the Bronx report, they remain unread and unimplemented and "have rested heavily on Government library shelves." Whether shelved or used, their real purpose is "to ratify, certify or inflame what the Federal bureaucrats and their corporate beneficiaries—a well-fused duo—are doing or would like to do," says an introduction by Ralph Nader, whose Center for the Study of Responsive Law sponsored this book.

"The Shadow Government" is an important study of a national scandal. The authors point out that although the Federal budget has increased from \$70 billion to \$370 billion in the last two decades, the number of full-time civil servants has remained relatively constant. It's not that the bureaucracy has grown, but rather the volume of Federal contracts, which last year total \$110 billion, of which "a significant amount" went to management consultants, "experts" and think tanks, according to the authors.

Habit of Moving In

Ideally, management consultants are sought for their expertise, on a one-shot basis, to provide an outside, objective look at a bureaucracy. Realistically, however, their expertise is often hastily acquired, if at all, and they have a habit of moving in on a Federal agency and outlasting its officials.

Even more serious than the outflow of dollars is the giveaway of the Government's decision-making powers to an industry that is shrouded in secrecy, beset by conflicts of interest and unchecked by public accountability. "The civil servant is a full-time Government employee," notes the authors, both young lawyers. "A large contractor like Peat Marwick Mitchell or McKinsey & Company may work simultaneously for a Government agency and for private organizations that are subsidized or regulated by the agency. When this happens it may well be by design."

Peat Marwick Mitchell received \$5 million in fees from the Penn Central, for example, while advising other transportation clients to proceedings before government regulatory agencies, and at the same time serving as a major consultant to the United States Department of Transportation.

Booz Allen & Hamilton express the consultant's traditional attitude toward disclosure: "To protect our clients," they said, "we do not publicize our clients' names, the kinds of work we do for them, or the results of that work."

There is certainly nothing in the track record of management consultant firms, as revealed in this study, to justify either

the money spent or the authority abdicated. Instead, the authors provide a catalogue of grandiose schemes that have misfired, including a worthless \$1,075,599 housing study that found that "generally the poor are greatly limited in their range of choice of housing," and "the twin constraints of too high prices and too few rooms are implicit in poverty housing."

Other fiascos include a Peat Marwick Mitchell cost-control contract on the Mark 48 torpedo, whose cost rose from \$680 million to \$4 billion; a Rowen Gaither study of a missile gap that proved nonexistent, and a \$685,000 accounting system for the New York City Health and Hospital Corporation, developed by Peat Marwick Mitchell, and scratched.

None of this apparently has had the least effect on their popularity with private industry and Government, perhaps because these consultants are hired less as problem solvers than because they are "client-oriented," determined to make the Government official or corporate executive look good and help him consolidate his power. At the very least, they provide the illusion of action, which many public officials despair of obtaining from the Civil Service, which also owes them no particular loyalty.

Shuttling Is Frequent

From that point of view, the consultant's success represents the purest sort of political patronage—the disbursement of government favors in exchange for political loyalty. Class appears to be a factor. "These people are clearly in the affluent portion of American society and reflect and sustain its biases," the authors write. "Blacks and women are underrepresented in positions of importance. Many will have attended Oxford University or the Harvard Business School."

The old-boy network is completed by frequent shuttling between Government, private industry and consulting firms, and it is not uncommon for a Government official to award a lucrative contract to his once and future firm. McKinsey & Company, which provided NASA with the names of candidates for general counsel, business administrator and assistant to the director, was, not surprisingly, awarded one of the agency's first major contracts, and remains an agency favorite.

But constancy has its price. When Amtrak was created to run the bankrupt Penn Central and the energy crisis erupted, some hoped that the new agency would benefit from the automobile's misfortunes, and that people would ride trains rather than drive automobiles. The authors note, however, that "there might be less surprise over Amtrak's failure if the public knew that Amtrak's success was to be engineered by the very same management experts that the Penn Central had called upon"—Arthur D. Little, McKinsey & Company, and Peat Marwick Mitchell.

Perhaps that is the way of the world. But one hopes that before school lunch programs are curtailed, libraries closed or hospital services reduced, some members of the public will read this well-informed look at the consulting industry. The writing is without style. Crowded with data, the book would have benefited from better organization and more interpretation. Although it ends abruptly, without conclusions or recommendations, these are surely implicit in the data, which are so extraordinary and overwhelming that they make the book an important contribution.

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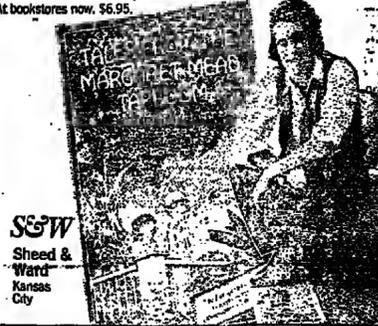
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When young Pulitzer Prize winner Garry Trudeau journeyed to the South Pacific to verify what the natives of American Samoa were really like, it was only natural that Nicholas von Hoffman should go along to chronicle their experiences in the last outpost of American colonialism. Elizabeth Ashley and other friends went, too — perhaps the oddest cultural mission ever assembled. The story of their impact on the natives — recorded along with Doonesbury's Uncle Duke on his complete tenure as Governor of American Samoa — is delightfully recalled in Tales From the Harpoon Head Taproom. Doonesbury followers will delight in the double exclusives: von Hoffman's glimpses into the private world and mind of Garry Trudeau and the first publication of Duke's Gonzo Governorship in book form. At bookstores now, \$6.95.



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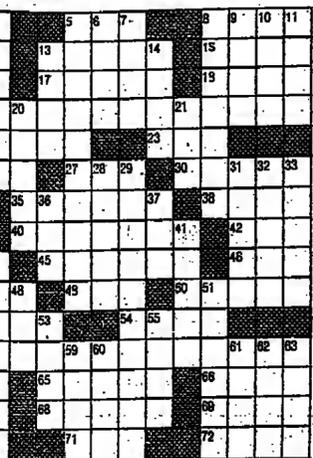
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Edited by WILL WENG

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70 Blind part
71 Post
72 Remarks

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## B-1 Politics

President Ford's decision to proceed with the building of the controversial B-1 supersonic strategic bomber is the substitution of political "wisdom" for sound defense judgment.

Testing and development of the plane is not even to be completed before November; the decision on whether to go into production was supposed to be taken then. Mr. Ford's perceived need to rebut former Governor Reagan's attacks on his defense program is what undoubtedly has led him now to jump the gun. The projected fleet of 244 B-1 bombers is estimated to cost the staggering sum of \$21.4 billion.

The Congress, however, has the real power of decision—the power of the purse. Mr. Ford's premature announcement last week provides added reason for the Senate to withhold the \$948 million in production funds requested in the Administration defense budget and approved by the House for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 on assurance that this expenditure would await satisfactory completion of the test program.

The Pentagon itself is divided over the B-1. Former Defense Secretary Schlesinger was known to prefer a much cheaper "stand-off" bomber, designed to fire cruise missiles from a distance rather than to penetrate Soviet air defenses, a solution that would save \$10 billion to \$15 billion over the next decade compared to the B-1.

There is no urgency to the B-1 program that would justify Mr. Ford's decision. The existing B-52 strategic bombers have at least another decade of life and late-model B-52's will remain structurally sound into the 1990's. The Pentagon plans in the early 1980's to equip many of them with long-range cruise missiles, now under stepped-up development, and Moscow has agreed that limited but substantial numbers will be permitted under the projected SALT II treaty.

In these circumstances, the Senate will be derelict in its duty if it fails to delete B-1 production funds from the defense budget or, at a minimum, forbid their expenditure until the next Administration can review the facts early in 1977.

## End of a Dream

The projected 40 percent drop in the number of freshmen who will enter the City University's senior colleges in September is more than a matter of academic statistics. Together with the lesser, but still substantial, decline in the anticipated admissions to the community colleges, this drastic shrinkage represents the end of a dream.

The origin of that dream could be traced back to the spirit that shaped the educational component of the Great Society programs. Born of optimism about the future, the vision encompassed the view of an unobstructed educational ladder as the surest way out of poverty and into the mainstream of middle-class America.

The debate will long continue whether the failure of New York City's school system to make good on its promise was largely responsible for turning the dream to ashes. The stark fact for the moment is that a socially sound program has become too costly for this faltering city to bear. The entering freshman class, estimated at 25,000 compared with last year's 42,000, is only the latest manifestation of the human consequences of the fiscal crisis.

Cold logic demands that C.U.N.Y. be protected from being overwhelmed by a mass of students unsupported by the funds necessary to maintain academic quality.

## A Rusty Trust

Festivities and dancing brought cheer to the balmy Mariana Islands last week—but not to Americans concerned with the future of the United States position in the Western Pacific. The 14,000 residents of those far-flung island outposts have received what they asked for, the covenant which leads them eventually into an ill-defined commonwealth status under American sovereignty, flag and, not incidentally, social security.

The Chamorro majority of the Northern Marianas has ample reason to hail the benefits they can expect as United States citizens (second-class). Far less evident are the benefits that will accrue to the United States from this policy of territorial annexation in the far Pacific, and the precedent it sets for the rest of the Trust Territory. Can it really be in the interest of the United States to accept permanent sovereign responsibilities for 2,100 scattered islands as far as 8,000 miles from the West Coast? We think not.

Euphemism bordering on hypocrisy has been a feature of United States trusteeship in Micronesia for much of the time since 1947, when the United Nations granted the United States temporary responsibility over the scattered Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands. Even the word "granted" obscures the reality that the fledgling world body was given no choice—the United States had no intention of withdrawing from those islands which were occupied in the heavy combat of World War II.

For nearly two decades, Navy and Interior Department administrators let the territories languish, rarely permitting nonofficial visitors even to set foot on the islands. As late as the mid-1960's, the Trust Territory was sarcastically called the Rust Territory—sale of rusting scrap metal from the war was the second largest source of export income.

Cruel as the cutbacks in admissions are, it would in the long run be even more cruel to operate an institution that would soon be considered a high-grade remedial center, a university in name only. Nothing would be worse than to follow the granting of deceptive high school diplomas to youths lacking in the basic academic skills with the sham of an even more meaningless college degree.

However, it is important to assure those who are temporarily denied admission that they retain the option to enter if, at any future date, they can show that they have corrected their deficiencies. Meanwhile, it becomes more urgent than ever that the state assume a larger share of C.U.N.Y.'s cost. This university of excellence still has a crucial role to play in New York's long-term social and economic recovery.

## The New Integrity

The new chairman of Gulf Oil—whose predecessor was ousted as a result of the company's involvement in illegal domestic and foreign political payments—was probably right in telling stockholders at the annual meeting last week that the greatest problem facing Gulf was restoring "our confidence in ourselves and our credibility with others." He went on to say that the company was trying to build a new bridge of understanding with Washington—a bridge built on integrity rather than influence.

Such sentiments, which are fairly common these days at annual meetings and other business occasions, do not resolve the question of what is to prevent another wave of business scandals once the heat resulting from the recent exposures of bribery and corruption dies down.

There is ground to believe, unfortunately, that public concern about corporate behavior is already fading, now that the economy is recovering, and that the issue of business corruption would not have grown so intense had it not coincided with the severe unemployment and inflation of recent years. Public sensitivity to business corruption was also augmented by "Watergate"—the scandals of the Nixon Administration to which many big businesses were linked through their political contributions.

If the issue of corruption is to be regarded as simply an annoying aberration, on which the book should now be closed, the problem is bound to recur. For there is no technical or legal solution, in the absence of a willingness on the part of corporate leaders to recognize what the true cause of the trouble was: a tunnel vision that put profits and the immediate advantages to their companies ahead of all other considerations. This attitude has been rationalized in a host of ways: to justify illegal or unethical acts: "They all do it"; "Survival comes first"; "Winning is the only thing."

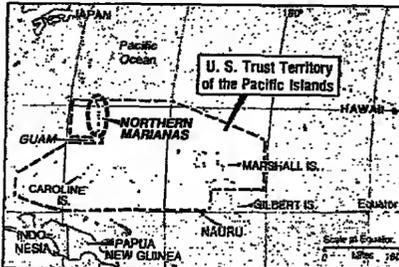
That sort of tough sophistication has not been all that successful; it has jeopardized the very existence of some multibillion-dollar businesses, as some executives now realize.

Business needs to help create a social climate in which it can perform effectively with the trust and understanding of the community—not one in which it is able to have its way on every specific issue in which it has a direct interest. Obviously, business's perspective and goals will not always coincide with those of other groups, and business has every right to present its own views clearly and forcefully; but business can win public trust only if it recognizes that other social interests are as legitimate and proper as its own and if it takes account of the broader public interest in reaching its own decisions.

Fortunately American responsibilities for the islands' economic and social development have been taken more seriously in the past decade or so. But the degree of effective political choice which Washington placed before the diverse peoples of the Pacific remains arguable. When the territory-wide Congress of Micronesia started considering the possibility of eventual independence, the United States directed its negotiations toward more localized island groups such as the Northern Marianas, where no such radical sentiments were to be heard. Even in the widely heralded plebiscite last June, when commonwealth status received overwhelming support, the Northern Marianas residents were given no practical alternative.

The next big test will come for the more populous Marshalls and Carolines. There political aspirations have been thrown into turmoil by the defection of the Northern Marianas—and by the prospects of largesse from Washington which so encouraged that decision. The fragmentation of the Trust Territory, which is already under way, may turn out to be contrary to United Nations mandate. Security Council approval is still required for any change in the political status of this last remaining strategic trust.

Until Washington provides a coherent plan for the political evolution of all of Micronesia, the outright annexation of one of its parts leaves an extremely sour taste. In this post-colonial age it should hardly be beyond political imagination to devise an acceptable formula of free association for Micronesia by which trusteeship responsibilities could be carried out, and gradually phased out, as both sides saw fit. The era of Manifest Destiny is passed. A political trust should no longer be the automatic precursor of empire.



## Letters to the Editor

### U.S. Forests: Toward Balanced Management

To the Editor:  
Your April 13 editorial "Retreat on the Forests?" contains several inaccuracies:

• It contends that Congress is deciding the future of the National Forests "with little public attention or debate." In fact, there has been a thorough review. Since the late 1975 court decision on timber harvesting in the Monongahela National Forest, numerous bills have been submitted, and we have held six full days of hearings, including more than eighty witnesses, on the Senate side alone.

• It expresses alarm over the increased harvest of timber in the National Forests in the past thirty years. But the forest was low in earlier years due to lack of demand. The evidence shows that with sound multiple-use and sustained-yield practices we can increase the benefits of our forests without damaging true wilderness areas.

• You should know that, used with discretion, clear-cutting is an ecologically sound practice which encourages wildlife by opening up areas. Forest management is an evolving science, and new legislation must provide flexibility for new developments in environmental protection and management practices. In fact, the court pointed out that the Organic Act of 1897, the basis of the Monongahela decision, was an anachronism to be changed by legislative action rather than judicial interpretation. Furthermore, a 1972 study of clear-cutting by

Senator Frank Church's Subcommittee on Public Lands recommended certain practices, since adopted by the Forest Service, but recommended that they not be written into law because of changing knowledge.

• You imply that my bill is favorable to industry. True, our timber companies are concerned that timber harvests could be reduced as much as 50 percent under the Randolph bill and that a drastic harvest reduction would increase unemployment and wood prices. But to recognize those dangers is not to be blindly pro-industry.

On the contrary, my bill provides for balanced management of the National Forests, and it has been improved by recent hearings. Senator Randolph's bill has only two co-sponsors. Mine has sixteen, with the recent addition of Senator McGovern. Moreover, it has the support of such concerned conservationists as the Wildlife Management Institute, the American Forestry Association, the Society of American Foresters, the Governor of Oregon and the head of the Council on Environmental Quality.

I was the original sponsor of the Wilderness Act and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act. My record in support of wilderness preservation and sound forest management speaks for itself. The Humphrey bill is consistent with that record.  
U.S. Senator from Minnesota  
Washington, April 21, 1976

### The Bishop and the

To the Editor:  
The thrust of Bishop Moore's sermon, as reported in The NY both wrong and unfair. It businesses that leave the city in an immoral way is to victims of immoral acts the perpetrators of such acts. Businessmen leave New York of the irresponsible, selfish



which our politicians have our city. They have increased taxes with the business in this city is substantially higher than other city in the United States have borrowed until the city has been destroyed. At to obtain money to satisfy increasing demands of press with the hope that they enough votes for reelection in the world can public epl the wages they are paid in and retire after twenty pension payments often if the wages they earned worked?

Businessmen leave New York of their obligations to holders and their employer have obligations to the to waste their money and to give them a decent plan to live and have the educated.  
Naturally the businesses the city do not arouse the of Bishop Moore as does of those who live in our they are both victims of immoral acts, not perpe Moore has fired his gun a target.  
GRAYSON M.  
New York, Ap

### To Die With Dignity

To the Editor:  
Your April 18 issue carries a news story on "Gramp," an old man who died incontinent and helplessly senile; yet his family insists that he "died with dignity" because he "died on his terms." I completely disagree. No one who is senile dies on his own terms. Death during senility is not death with dignity.

My wife and I, some years ago and while we were both sound in mind and body, decided that we would not live to be a burden to ourselves and to those who loved us but would commit suicide when we could no longer live a life useful to others. I naturally expected to have taken action first, because I was six years older and women live on an average of about five years longer than men.

But she got cancer, which spread to an inoperable part. I told her. Despite pain, she dictated during the last months of her life for a friend who was interested in oral history her life story as the daughter of poor immigrants who made an importantly useful life. When that was done, she committed suicide by taking pills with my full consent and cooperation. (Our children were her heirs, not me.)

I was proud of her in death as well as in life. She left her eyes to the eye bank and her body for medical research. I have provided for the same disposition of my body.

Everything I have seen in old-folks homes, or learned from friends who have a senile parent, convinces me

that what she did, and what I intend to do when I can no longer live usefully without being a burden to myself and others, was right. Death by suicide, provided it is not a sudden decision based on pain or disappointment but is carrying out a decision arrived at before the stress of pain or uselessness, is death with dignity. Death after sliding into senility is not.  
X.Y.Z.  
Riverside, Conn., April 18, 1976

### Of Lifesaving and Dollars

To the Editor:  
Harry Schwartz's thoughtful column (April 13) on medical progress inquired into the increasingly controversial issue of expensive medical equipment. But he did not touch on the mystery of why the controversy arises at all since saving human lives is the objective of the equipment designers. That is more humanitarian than air-conditioned and heated autos, color TV sets, luxury passenger airplanes, etc. As a nation we wanted all of those technological advances and we are paying for them. Why not do the same for the improvement of diagnosis and treatment of bodily ills?

That is a question that those who oppose expensive medical equipment should ponder as they sit in their air-conditioned living room, listening to their stereophonic radio, and waiting for their programmed oven to produce a gourmet dinner from the freezer.  
LEWIS H. BOWEN  
White Plains, April 14, 1976

### U.S. and the Soviet Bloc

To the Editor:  
I believe that some observations concerning your editorial of April 12, "East Europe Debate" are in order:  
• I. Your analysis of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's talk to a meeting of American Ambassadors in London is superficial and—I'm afraid—incorrect.

• The expression "a more natural and organic Soviet-East European relationship" is not used accidentally. It is the logical conclusion of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's reasoning: the situation in East Europe is explosive and could trigger World War III—therefore the solution is a more "organic relationship" with the Soviet Union.

• II. Had this been merely an "unfortunate" expression accidentally used by Mr. Sonnenfeldt in a talk to American Ambassadors, why then was it repeated in the text of the summary written later at the State Department and most certainly reviewed and approved by Mr. Sonnenfeldt before being sent to American Ambassadors?

• III. Mr. Kissinger and his close associate repudiates spheres of influence anywhere in the world and especially in Eastern Europe.  
Mr. Sonnenfeldt however, advocates the concept of an Eastern Europe divided into a strong Soviet "sphere of influence." Isn't this the very definition of "sphere of influence"?

• IV. Showing great generosity toward the Soviet Union and considerable lack of confidence in U.S. policy, Mr. Sonnenfeldt predicts that the present situation "would remain in-

evitable within the next 100 years." How encouraging for the rights and aspirations of 100 million people forcefully subjected to Communist domination.  
CONSTANTIN VISKIANU  
Washington, April 15, 1976

The writer is former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rumania.

### Albanian Mail Secret

To the Editor:  
The long letter on "Albanian Mail Service" by the "editor" of Albania Report, a man who never has been in Albania, is obviously the product of one serving as Tirana's mouthpiece. In his lengthy explanations, he forgets to stress the fact that in Albania there exists a tightly controlled censorship for internal and external mail service. Knowing this, the majority of the people avoid writing to each other.

As private business does not exist, the main duty of the post remains to deliver government and (Communist Party) mail and the state-controlled press.  
The writer has the audacity to blame others for having thrown up a "curtain of ignorance around [Albania's] borders." In reality, it was Tirana's regime which has for more than three decades created a Berlin-like, deadly wall around Albania and its people. The irony of this situation is that not even the "editor" himself, as an American of non-Albanian descent, is permitted to visit Albania.

REXHEP KRASNIQI  
President, Free Albania Committee  
New York, April 20, 1976

### On Renaming a School

To the Editor:  
The cornerstone of effective teaching consists in a preacher's tell people what they show solely what they want to judgment of some, Bishop Jr. "betrayed" the tradition of non-demanding by preaching on the "betrayal of the Christian tradition by the fall to catalyze response of the present which sloughs sibility of hope in the lives.  
Betrayal of cultural tradition by the fall to catalyze response of the present which sloughs sibility of hope in the lives.  
(REV.) DAVID  
Framingham, Mass., Ap

### On Renaming a School

To the Editor:  
I am dismayed, disturbed and heartened at the thought of a group in our city can take themselves, to remove the Fiorello LaGuardia from a school buildings. Those who lived in New York City administration revered his decency, his honesty, his re for the good life for all of races, creeds and financial status.  
What is meant by communitro? How far can it go? Are limits? Do the rest of us in this city have no voice at actions like this? Is that school area, not a part of the city as must such thoughtless, and havior be imposed on the city that is not democracy, and it, especially because Fi Guardia was one of the most cratic mayors our city had fortune to enjoy. The arbitrar in which this was done call mediate action to correct it to the memory of an outstan zea. [Editorial April 20.] HANN  
Brooklyn, April

### On Renaming a School

To the Editor:  
Renaming La Guardia Sch a Puerto Rican radical has all of naming a public school theater district after John Booth.  
EDWARD J. DON  
New York, April

### On Renaming a School

To the Editor:  
This is pure inconsistent hypocrisy. The parents select of a Puerto Rican for their There is an uproar against it—Why? Because the name is son who had advocated and in political violence. But did Washington and Thomas Jeffe John Adams advocate and et political violence? And look at schools named after them.  
MARTIN V.  
Woodridge, N. Y., April

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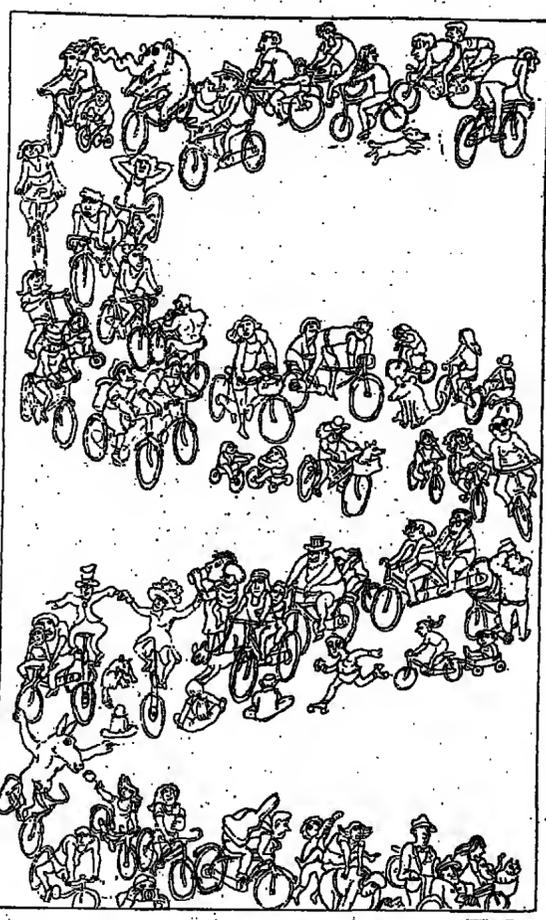
# C is for Country, A is for Anniversary, S is for Solicitude, H is for History

**P. Thompson**

The Sick Man of Europe, the campus, receiving of my hosts.

English sickness inside rized man within this movement-oriented so-times made delirious by get the classic illusion Then I toss and turn and mutter that London krapt and we aren't illeges or sacking social ale and our unemployment-ording to the last be-igeon) is 5.4 percent, it not quite so bad as

ly lead me to medica-odernization theory" wine from The Wall and I am right as rain weather of Established far as the eye can see. of deferential visitor. ie...All we British have — and not one to be have to stick to that wn penitent Bicent-



William Safire

as this big bossy toi-nder the rhetoric of ts were really pushing sts by crooked diplo- corner of the world, made war but more ed rival nations and ht each other. They the most reactionary these were easiest to

istic trading com-foreign princes and ificians. Their agents e revolutions to as- dly rulers. By these ry became very rich ated.

retended to be a de-istorians are agreed arities" were only dis-eadly interest-groups dent politicians. The rged and were con- their own corruption, crowd rioted and won here were some dis-als, but most were off by the immense tronage. These spent ring their patrons or -siless constitution"

the other side of the were these sturdy to got together and Tree... Excuse me... May we start again? se dirty bondholders and planted a Money controversial point: think that two trees that they grew to- le recently. But all ch tree wou.

ars this Money Tree the continent, block- ed the air, poison- ed the effluvia of its fetid parched the earth. Living inside the tree as't anywhere else to

of life was trying to person on the branch

above or stamping on any hands com-og up. Even the thinkers got so used to sitting in the higher branches sur- rounded by flaccid evil-smelling leaves that they could scarcely peer out at the world. People forgot that there was any other way to live.

There were people called "Radicals" whom one might have expected to get together and cut the tree down or prune it back. But they thought it was hopeless. They stopped trying. Instead they ran around at the foot with lad- ders trying to help the victimized— blacks and women and others — to clamber into the lower branches where they could also stamp on the hands beneath them. Soon there was no more room in the tree so the victimized could only wait beneath it until it grew bigger. As consolation they were solemnly proclaimed to be Free and Equal Citizens of Money. But this didn't help them much.

Nor did it help the rest of the world, which faced this big bossy imperial country with its crooked diplomacy and... But I'm tired of this lecture and so am you. Like most Europeans I'm tired of Bicentennial America.

I will finish in my own voice. From outside of the Money Tree, America

looks a very dangerous country. Wherever there is the least initiative towards liberty or social self-control it meets the unhesitating opposition of American diplomacy and money.

Last year, among much else, saw continued American support for the murderers of Chilean democracy; support for white against black Rhodesia; tacit support for brutal military con- suls in Latin America; more than tacit support for Franco and now (against insurgent Spanish democracy) for his executors.

In Europe at last, after thirty years of stagnation, there are new openings to the Left. Leonid I. Brezhnev and Henry A. Kissinger are united in find- ing these disturbing. Both want to put a nuclear roof over the world, congeal the status quo, and settle down to chess.

In Italy, France and Britain the natural historical line of advance to democratic socialism — interrupted sixty years ago — is being resumed. Europeans don't need Mr. Kissinger to warn them to watch the Communists in their recent democratic conversion. We've been watching them — and arguing with them — for a good many years. We know them rather better

then the State Department does. There is a problem: But it is our problem, not yours.

We also know them better than William Safire does. "Let's tell our NATO friends the truth in plain language," he writes. "Stick with democracy and the United States will stick with you." Let Mr. Safire go and tell this to the Chilean and Rhodesian and Greek and Argentine and Spanish people and then come back and tell it to the marines.

Liberalism no longer has any effective reality whatsoever in official United States policy. Even anti-Communist ideology survives only as legitimation for the most naked celebra- tion of money known to history: its indefeasible rights to profit, interest and the pursuit of more money.

Abroad, money embraces friends and punishes the disloyal; at home it selects, repudiates or advances science and art; promotes the official culture of cancer and the unofficial culture of heroin; assigns to people their (market-approved) "needs" and dis- allows other human needs; cancels out humane aspirations and institutions by its brutal cost-accountancy; and turns all into consenting adults in their own corruption.

The official ideology of this Bicentennial year reminds me of a decadent bourgeois Broadway, with every other movie house showing a hard-porn "Story of \$" — huge modernized screens on which the moving parts of Money relentlessly go at each other, avaricious investment having at ac- quisitive consumer demand, resurgent boom entering deflationary slump.

Then you tell me that I come from the Sick Man of Europe. I'd rather be sick in our way than in yours.

I'm not of course advising you as to what issues of principle might arise in what you call an "election." An election in America today is no more a place for principles than was one in George III's England.

But please remember: you also once faced an avaricious empire. Europeans have studied your history a little. They are preparing to celebrate the Bicentennial by writing a Declaration of Independence and watering their Liberty Trees.

**E. P. Thompson, English historian and socialist, author of "The Making of the English Working Class," and "Whigs and Hunters," a study of crime and the law in 18th-century England, this year has been visiting professor of the University of Pittsburgh and at Rutgers University.**

# The Wind of Change: II

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON, April 25—Mr. Kissinger's African tour is a sign, at least, that the American Government may finally be taking Africa seriously. An optimist would hope for more: the beginning of a considered and rational African policy. But before that could happen, Washington would have to understand the consequences of its past folly in the area.

Angola is the example nearest to hand. The quarterly Foreign Affairs has just published a superb account of the American role in that affair, by John A. Marcum, student of Angola and provost of the University of California at Santa Cruz. It is a sober, detailed study of the facts and the lessons: the anatomy of a foreign-policy disaster.

The American failure in Angola is traced by Mr. Marcum to basic decisions made early in the Nixon years. A policy review commissioned by Mr. Kissinger in 1969 doubted "the depth and permanence of black resolve" to oust the Portuguese from Angola, and ruled out "a black victory at any stage." Mr. Marcum observes drily that this was "the basic miscalculation stemming from faulty intelligence, in both senses of that word." When the Portuguese gave up and decided to relinquish power in Angola in 1975, the United States might have acted diplomatically to prevent outside inter- ference—for example by calling on the Organization for African Unity to arbitrate the internal conflicts. A public position against all foreign inter- vention might have appealed to Afri- cans and embarrassed the Soviet Union.

Instead, the Ford Administration de- cided to get into the Angolan conflict, supporting one side as the Soviets supported the other. In short, Mr. Kissinger chose Angola as a place to confront the Soviet Union. The result was a model of self-inflicted defeat.

Mr. Kissinger played a game of military strength, where we were at a disadvantage, instead of politics and diplomacy. He intervened covertly— almost assuring a critical reaction from Congress and the American pub- lic. He never communicated to Moscow a willingness to restrain our side, when it looked to be ahead, and to help assure a coalition in Angola. Not until last October, months too late, did he tell the Russians that we would work to end foreign military aid and encourage an African solution if they would do the same.

"A policy of tit for tat with no communication was doomed to fail- ure," Mr. Marcum writes. "To insist that the only 'chips' were military chips was to play from the weakest suit in the American hand."

The worse the military situation

turned, the more Mr. Kissinger esca- lated the damage. Against all reason, he cried to the world that America's credibility as leader of the West was at stake. He treated the winning An- golan faction as a hated enemy and Soviet pawn, thus increasing its de- pendence on the Soviet Union. He winked at the South African invasion of Angola, which outraged even the black African states critical of the Soviet role.

What are the lessons of Angola for future American policy? One surely is that we must begin to see African problems as Africans see them—which is in terms of practicalities, not ideol- ogy. If Russians have helped them in a colonial struggle, and Americans help the colonial power, they do not understand why a higher idealism summons them to the American side.

Second, the oer common theme among the immensely varied countries of black Africa is opposition to white minority rule. If the United States wants influence, or even respect, the worst thing it can do is identify itself with the remaining remnant of white supremacy, South Africa.

Third, it is a fundamental mistake for America to treat African issues in terms of East-West confrontation. To

## ABROAD AT HOME

African that looks, in Mr. Marcum's word, "obsessional." By doing so in Angola, we actually weakened Africa's ability to resist Soviet intervention.

Mr. Kissinger has learned some- thing from the Angolan debacle, but not enough. He now calls for majority rule, but he couples that with renewed warnings to the U. S. S. R. and Cuba against moving on from Angola to play a part elsewhere in southern Africa.

That dual policy sends a murky signal. For example, it leads the ruling whites in Rhodesia to believe that America would come in on their side if Cuba helped the African guerrilla movement—and hence encourages them to resist any change. But is it conceivable that even Henry Kissinger would want to get into a war on the side of the tiny white Rhodesian mi- nority? If not, why let anyone think he would?

The best way for the United States to keep the Russians and Cubans out of Rhodesia is to press for a quick transition to majority rule there, with- out war. That means helping the effort to isolate the whites who seized and hold power, not feeding their illusions.

There is no guarantee that we shall like the political result of change in southern Africa. But the change is coming, and we are more likely to be content if we help it than if we play Canute's role. That is the lesson of Angola.

# On Vested Interests

ESSAY  
By William Safire

If any further that the country, is new-right paroxysm, od political, consider

istic piece of foppery to buttons in an age d to be the political yompos fat cat. Car- Nast dressed his hated ts. For generations, iticians have eschewed

us ("Just call me Vic") ant Governor of Cali- arties, put it this way ly I go without a vest be accused of standing interests." ver, the "three-piece the field of meo's stump, candidates who ste the open-collared, and look of the young young are now project- ok of pretentious dig-

conceived in conserva- invention to do away ry sleeves. Diarist Sam- e of Charles II in 1666: s yesterday, in council, resolution of setting a- thes... It will be a not well bow; but it is obility thrift."

story, the vest gained a t royalty and impor- while its function be- l. It was adopted by a "waistcoat" and try (as in Kipling's "O etc.).

arel manufacturers say of the decline of the increase of 15 percent- terial, with accompany- oft margins at the top onomists point out that ce suit speeds the de- of suits hanging in the ating sales and helping of the young," says

Robert L. Green, fashion editor of Play- boy, "the vest is another costume trip. To others, it's an attempt to join the Establishment—after all, only in affluent times can you afford to look poor." And of course, middle-aged men are imitating the young men who are trying to look like old men.

But the vest has no clothing func- tion other than to celebrate the pre- tence of decorum. The tastemakers of the late-night talk shows, who used to lounge around in purple polkadots, now sit primly in television's vast wasteland. And for what?

For status. The vest is the status



Pat Warner

symbol of the status quo. And not one of us asks: Quo status? The status symbols of the sixties centered on rebellious laxity. Only by looking like a slob could one protest the neat rigidities of society.

In the mid-seventies, the pervasive distrust of all institutions has trig- gered the counterrevolution. Today, the new authority figure is expected to look authoritative, not chummy. Tom Hayden, who wrote the Port Huron statement for radicals in the

sixties, makes his fashion statement on the campaign trail in California: a tie, a vest, and if the correct new-right look were to so dictate, a zoot suit.

But we are in the hot springtime, yet nobody is asking the emperor why he is wearing an extra layer of clothes. The answer might be that too many of us accept the principle—in politics as in fashion—that clothes make the man.

Democrats in their new conservative vestments say they want to stream- line and modernize the bureaucracy (adding quietly, as Jimmy Carter does to the union of Government employ- ees, that nobody will lose his job). In their freshly buttoned-up way, they speak of the limits we must place on what to expect from government (adding quietly, as Jerry Brown does, that costly health and make-work job programs are fine with him).

But the clothes do not make the man; the man makes the clothes. A set of conservative positions, tailored re- cently to fit the popularity of the new right, and intellectually stuffed with Oscar de la Ruzinski shoulder padding, does not make a conserva- tive thinker—any more than a vest hurriedly substituted for a T-shirt makes a conservative dresser.

If you want to find a genuinely conservative dresser, look for a vested man in a suit with narrow lapels. (He's waited a long time, baby.) If you want to find a stouter new-right political figure, look for a man who has fought against "throwing money at problems" all his adult life. He's waited a long time for the fashions to change, too.

Personally, I will resist the flashy conservative look in politicians and clothing, at least for the summer. Then, as the campaign wears on, true colors will show; self-reliant liber- tarians will suit themselves; and the candidate with the genuine new-right credentials will have the voter in his vest pocket.



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Detroit	\$122.00	\$85.00	\$37.00
El Paso	\$310.00	\$217.00	\$93.00
Los Angeles/Ontario	\$388.00	\$272.00	\$116.00
Louisville	\$142.00	\$99.00	\$43.00
Memphis	\$184.00	\$129.00	\$55.00
Nashville	\$158.00	\$111.00	\$47.00
Phoenix	\$342.00	\$239.00	\$103.00
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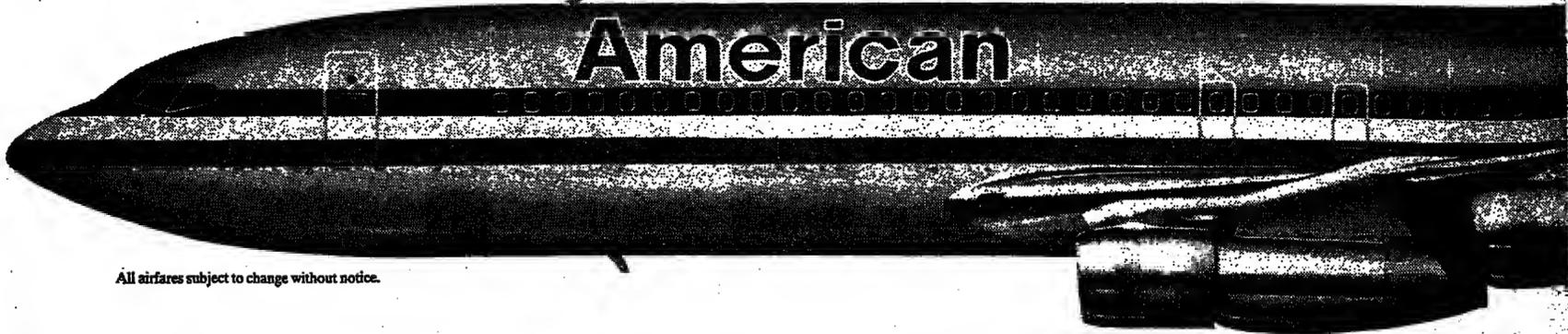
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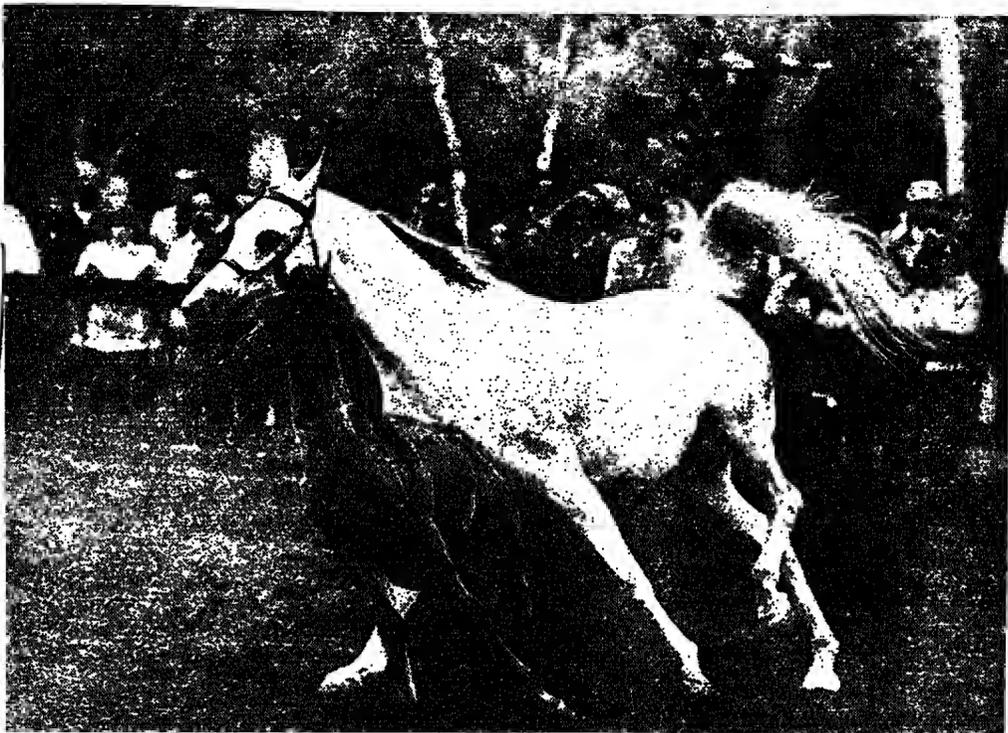
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55-100-100



Like Nichols's farm in Bridgewater, Conn., Persefona and her filly display the exuberance of Arabian horses. Both are for sale in May.

Nichols Puts On Show Starring His Arabian Horses

INDA FRANKS The New York Times WATER, Conn., —It was like a we suddenly tak-

the horse burst the barn, neck trills flaring, veins it beneath the sat-

... said Mike rough the micro-voice 'tight with 'Elkana, the Aquinar, out of Es-

ounded up and e and in perfect e long tall erect, a baton held it very few minutes, stop and pose ll for the cameras, is Lisa smile on

is smelled sweet very pewter light rain clouds lent he spectacle. The dog against the a trotting against backdrop of a e, fluffy with new ak and myria, a star, folks," Nichols.

kind of opening aim—the preview tion of 30 of his rses next month, a second time it ed in one week— today, his play-

opened in New od reviews. ools, who has bred for the last six is rolling horse was as nervous his stallions and ld be received as ut his play. For g—and the show— proud Arabians as much intricate id direction, as ing after perfect- "The Graduate," "Carnal Knowl-

a large number movies and plays irected over the d Investment eding, grooming g of Arabians— red, hot-blooded riginated in the it—is both an art profitable invest- bians can go for from \$3,000 to and this is why ears it has attract- vesters from the tertainment world ewton, the singer, Davidson, the ac- ceeders) who would put their money antiques or the et.

ily are a growing 7," said William breeder from Santa H., who came to Nichols with his 3,000, which year-

Nichols—who is first sale, if all- day, 18 years ago ount his first Ara- e horses, today, he ble stable of cham- didn't take long get hooked "by e, their gen- intelligence, the eck up their ears" ir mythology (they sep-as favored ent- tents of Arabian

Nichols' sale" cata- bense "is described language; this "savage blood" is sa- at one's "immortal- chols wistfully de- he time, when he Elkana, a gray-

white mare, on one of his trips to Poland, where some of the most strong and athletic Arabians are bred. "She seemed, in the dusk, to have more light on her than the others," and he got the same excited feeling he said that he got when he discovered Dustin Hoffman in 1968. "And he likes to get in-

involved in the genetics of breeding—he has produced about 150 colts and fillies in the last six years—studying the histories and pictures of the horses' ancestors, learning by trial and error what mare to mate with what stallion to produce champions. "It's pure poetry," said Candice Bergen, who also attended the preview. She used to own an Arabian and confesses that she still has a weak spot for horses and recently got a "terrible crush" on a horse with which she was making a movie. "Think of the kind of God games you can play—it's very scientific, breeding; you



Mr. Nichols signing autographs after the show. He has bred Arabians for the last six years and will auction 39 of them next month. It will be his first sale.

white mare, on one of his trips to Poland, where some of the most strong and athletic Arabians are bred. "She seemed, in the dusk, to have more light on her than the others," and he got the same excited feeling he said that he got when he discovered Dustin Hoffman in 1968. "And he likes to get in-

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976
The Major Events of the Day
International
The Socialist Party led in returns this morning from Portugal's first free parliamentary elections in 50 years yesterday, but centrist and conservative parties made surprisingly strong showings, with second and third place, respectively. The Communists were running fourth. With about 15 percent of the votes counted, the Socialists, were ahead, as expected, led by Mario Soares. They had 32.4 percent of the vote, and it appeared that they would be able to form a minority government. [Page 1, Column 8.]
Sirens called North and South Vietnamese voters to polling places to elect a joint National Assembly, the divided country's first unified government in 30 years. The Assembly will have no opposition members, the real power remaining with the Politburo of the Workers' Party in Hanoi. [1:7.]
A detailed and candid account of the Vietnam war's final battles by North Vietnam's Chief of Staff says that Hanoi's leaders did not expect their offensive last year to lead to complete victory and that they were surprised by the speed of Saigon's collapse. Gen. Van Tien Dung, the Chief of Staff, said that when hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese troops and civilians fled in panic from Pleiku in the Central Highlands, beginning the rout, he was almost incredulous. Hanoi's Politburo and top generals, he said, had planned only a series of attacks that would set the stage for a general offensive and uprising in 1976 to "completely liberate South Vietnam." The general's report is being serialized by two of Hanoi's official newspapers and apparently is being published to coincide with the first anniversary of the Communists' triumphant entry into Saigon last April 30 and with yesterday's elections in North and South Vietnam for a unified national assembly. [1:5.]
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger met with the heads of state of both Kenya and Tanzania on the first full day of his African tour. In his airport statements on arrival and departure, Mr. Kissinger sought to establish a tone of modest expectations for his tour. He repeated several times that he had gone to Africa to learn the views of its leaders to help him formulate a comprehensive United States policy on Africa. [1:4.]
National
Monopoly-like control by physicians and

have to figure it out and calculate.

"Here comes Sugar Blues, 10 years old and newer missed a year!" Mr. Nichols said as he proudly introduced his constantly foaling brood mare. "You know, raising Arabians is a little like love," he quipped. "When it's good it's great and when it's bad, it's not so bad."

The audience—about 300 horse lovers, breeders, and Arabian-owning members of the public that had come from as far away as Canada for the preview—chuckled. The reviews of Mr. Nichols' presentation were raves.

He had been striding up and down the stables, flushed and nervous before the showing of the horses, bemoaning the sprinkling rain as though his leading lady had broken a leg. But the horses didn't seem to mind the wet, each one emerging as a distinguished individual, each giving an original spontaneous little act as the trainers let them run free.

"What marvelous tail carriage they have," remarked one spectator. "Look at him, trot. Like a locomotive!" said another. The spectacle was enriched by Sheila Varian, one of the top trainers and breeders in

Continued on Page 53, Column 5

Stenotype Finalists Unfazed By 220 to 280 words a minute

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD Special to The New York Times

KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y., April 25—The keyboard postures ranged from Vladimir Horowitz to Victor Borge and the nimble fingers beat a silent tattoo to the tobacco-auctioneer delivery of a reader.

The 11 men and women were competing in the three-part speed contest of the centennial convention of the New York State Shorthand Reporters Association at the Concord Hotel here yesterday. Court reporting is an ancient art. Charles Dickens did it. Billy Rose, the impresario did it. And James Byrnes, a former justice of the Supreme Court in Washington, did it, too.

The angles of the bodies suggested relationships to their stenotype machines as they strove for maximum accuracy in copying down the words of the fast-talking men who stood before them.

The readings were much faster than the talk usually recorded by these reporters and their machines in courtroom trials, state hearings, pretrial testimony and other judicial and quasi-judicial confrontations where the record is vital to the course of events.

Reminiscent of Al Kelly

They were taking, in five-minute doses, a "literary" segment at 220 words a minute, a legal opinion paper at 230 words a minute, and a two-voice question-and-answer segment between lawyer and witness at 280 words a minute. There were moments when, to the untutored ear, it all sounded like a routine by the late Al Kelly, the double-talk virtuoso.

Dominick M. Tursi, a reporter in the State Supreme Court at Mineola, L.I., worked his fingers in and out, flexing them before hunching over his machine to take the dictation. George S. Covel, who records in the State Supreme Court at Kingston, N.Y., plunged his head almost down to the keyboard level, like a jockey who is urging his mount down a final stretch. Others sat erect at the machines.

All manifested a blank look that masked a feverish, exclusive dedication to retaining what was being said.

"It is with a very heavy heart that I stand before you. . . . This was the literary segment, by a speaker on the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, read at a most unflattering clip. At the end of the five minutes, Robert Hantman and Larry Epstein, both of the Supreme Court in Monticello, N.Y., agreed it was a challenge but not impossible.

"It's like being an athlete," said Mr. Epstein. "You have to develop stamina."

"There's the constant staccato," said Mr. Hantman. "You need the ability to



Dominick M. Tursi, a reporter in State Supreme Court at Mineola, L.I., competing in the speed contest at Lake Kiamasha, N.Y. He won with an almost perfect score.

write without hesitation. The fingers have to move."

The legal opinion paper, at 230 W.P.M. (words per minute), dealt with a child-custody affair. Finally, two officials read the question-and-answer two-voice piece. At 280 W.P.M. the testimony, about an automobile accident, sounded like a comedy routine with no punchlines except "curvature of the spine" and "sprained muscle of the neck."

When the contest ended, the competitors went off to type their transcripts. Allen Hanley of the State Supreme Court in Albany, who is chairman of the contest, and three-time winner of it in other years (he retired the previous cup and made way for this first running of the Albany Cup), said that each would make a copy of what had been taken down.

Winners are determined by accuracy, he explained. A 95 percent accuracy is required to qualify.

"Our errors are in writing plurals or endings of words," said William A. McNutt of the Genesee County Surrogates Court, who is president of the association.

The court reporters, as

befits the recorders of oral history in the making, are given to facts.

The advent of the stenotypes, a device that uses alphabet letters in a phonetic way (initial consonants on the left, initials to the right and vowels at the bottom) has all but retired penwriters, the shorthand experts using the traditional Pitman and Gregg, in court reporting.

The last penwriter to compete in a national contest sat-in in 1927. The contests were suspended between 1927 and 1952 because of intense commercial rivalry between all systems. When revived in 1952, no penwriter qualified.

Those who do it now say that people are talking faster than ever.

"Used to be 150 words a minute," said Arnold C. Coher of the Supreme Court in Mineola, L.I.

"Now it's more like 200," said Mr. Hanley.

Mr. Hanley said that the New York association was the oldest of its kind, founded in 1876, long before the typewriter was to common use.

A Perfect Score

In the evening he announced the winner. It was Mr. Tursi, the energetic 31-year-old Mineola court reporter, who also runs a shorthand school. Mr. Tursi not only records history — he made it. For the first time in state competition, he achieved a perfect score of 100 per cent on one segment.

Mr. Tursi accomplished this on the two-voice question-and-answer segment. He made only three errors on the legal opinion segment and 24 on the literary portion.

Last year in the national competition Edward Varallo who works in Wilmington, Del., also scored 100 percent in a similar question-and-answer segment.

Mr. Tursi averaged 99.19 percent. William D. King of the Schenectady Supreme Court was runner-up with 95.52 percent. Mr. Covel came in third with 97.89 percent.

Mr. Hanley was justifiably proud.

As he put it, "we are known as the silent men of the courtroom. Our motto is 'The Record Never Forgets.'"

The Other News

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Quotation of the Day

"Nguyen Van Thieu was then forced to fight a poor man's war." —Gen. Van Tien Dung of North Vietnam on the American cutbacks in military aid to Saigon. [16:2.]

Amusements and the Arts

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Corrections

An article on the Pennsylvania senatorial race in The New York Times on Saturday said that a variety of polls showed Representative H. John Heinz 3d and Arlen Specter a few percentage points behind George Packard in the Republican primary. The polls showed Mr. Heinz and Mr. Specter leading, with Mr. Packard trailing by a few percentage points.
An item in the Notes on People column on Saturday gave the wrong last name for Myres S. McDougal, who taught Gerald R. Ford real-property law at Yale Law School.

# Military Manpower Study Is Said to Overrate Draft

By DREW MIDDLETON

The Defense Manpower Commission's report, presented to Congress last week, raises serious questions about the pay, promotion and support of the 2.1 million men and women in the United States active military services. But many serving officers and civilian students of military affairs feel the report neglects or misunderstands some aspects of effective manpower employment for national security.

In calling for a wider discussion, these sources believe attention should focus on the following major issues.

**Selective Service**—A realistic means of reinforcement in a high-intensity war, as the commission apparently believes.

**Active Forces**—Are the active forces receiving enough training for limited wars of the type America has fought since 1945?

**Political Conditions**—Is a new role in accord with changing military and political conditions being planned for the 197,000-strong Marine Corps?

**Commission's Report**—The commission's report charged the Administration with "emasculating" the Selective Service System and thus virtually eliminating a source of replacements for the regular forces, which it said "could be annihilated."

**Professional Military**—Many professional military men doubt the relevance of the draft in a changing military environment. They argue that the emphasis should be upon larger professional forces deployed in areas where they are a credible deterrent to military adventures.

**Under Present Conditions**—An "under present conditions," an "under present conditions" would take longer to train draftees. Weapons, support systems and communications equipment are more complex every year. It will take one well-trained regular battalion for a brigade of half-trained draftees.

**Marine Major Commented**—"The public hasn't grasped the fact that if war comes in Europe, there won't be powerful allies to hold the line while we train, as was true in two World Wars. We're the first pins in the alley. We need more professionals in place, not the promise of drafted replacements."

**Planners to All Three Services**—Point out that reinforcements of American forces in Europe, in the event of war with the Soviet Union, is likely to be

## IDAHO PLAN OPPOSED ON PHOSPHATE MINES

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—Proposals to increase dramatically the mining of Federal phosphate deposits in southeastern Idaho would reduce air and water quality and cut down the area's recreation resources, according to a draft environmental impact statement released today.

The statement, prepared by the Interior and Agriculture Departments, looks at potential mining and processing of federally owned phosphate deposits on 145,000 acres in six Idaho counties through the end of this century.

Last year, four operating surface mines in Idaho produced 6 million tons of phosphate, or 11 percent of United States production. If proposals for new mining go through, annual production would double or even triple by the 1980's to 15 million to 20 million tons, according to the United States Geological Survey.

The draft statement predicted that there would be five major environmental impacts if mining expansion in the region was allowed to go ahead as proposed.

## Allon Cancels Trip to U.S. For Talks on West Bank

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon has postponed plans to visit the United States next week, saying that he was needed in Israel for talks on Jewish settlements in the West Bank and on a new agreement with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and address American Zionist groups during his trip.

Meanwhile tens of thousands of civil servants started a three-day work slowdown today, crippling train service and closing some government offices.

About two-thirds of Israel's 60,000 civil servants joined the slowdown, closing visa, passport, auto licensing and land registration agencies.

The civil servants were demanding faster implementation of an austerity plan that would take away special allowances from the other third of the country's government workers. The strikers want quicker equalization of salaries.

## Vote Denied Swiss Women

TROGEN, Switzerland, April 25 (Reuters)—Men in the locality of Appenzel Outer Rhodes, voting in this small Alpine town today, maintained a 500-year tradition by voting four to one against giving women a say in local government. Swiss women won the right to vote in national elections in 1971, but the men of Appenzel Outer Rhodes, known for its cheese and yodelers, have repeatedly defeated women's attempts to win a vote at the local level.

# DAVID FRIEDLAND, COUNCILMAN, DIES

Democrat From Washington Heights-Inwood Was 73

David B. Friedland, a member of the City Council from the Washington Heights-Inwood district of northern Manhattan since 1965, died Saturday in a nursing home in Westwood, N.J. He was 73 years old and lived at 615 West 172d Street.

Mr. Friedland, a regular Democrat and former district leader for his party, had been chairman since 1970 of the council's Consumer Affairs Committee. He was assigned the post after leaders of the party organization in Brooklyn and the Bronx were accused by the Democratic majority leader in the council, Thomas C. Uke, of intrusion into its work by trying to get him to name candidates for his boroughs.

Among measures the committee put forward under his leadership were those calling for unit pricing of grocery items, seeking to crack down on "message" parlors, and requiring the licensing of television and audio-equipment repair dealers.

**Little City Hall Office**—When Mayor John V. Lindsay was still a Republican and was running into Democratic opposition to his "Little City Hall" scattered throughout the city, Councilman Friedland made news by agreeing to take office space in the "Little City Hall" in Washington Heights. He explained that it would make it easier for him to coordinate his activities in behalf of his constituents with those of the Mayor's staff.

Mr. Friedland attended at DeWitt Clinton High School, City College and New York University, where he received his law degree in 1925. He had practiced law here since then.

Surviving are his wife, the former Sophie Wiener; a son, Gerald, and three grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 12:45 today at the Riverside Memorial Chapel, Amsterdam Avenue at 76th Street.

**ST. JAMES CHURCH TO GET NEW RECTOR**—The Very Rev. Hays Hamilton Rockwell, dean of Beasley Hall, the Episcopal member of a cluster of seminaries in Rochester, will become rector of St. James Episcopal Church at 71st Street and Madison Avenue in New York City.

Dean Rockwell succeeds the Rev. Dr. John B. Coburn, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Before becoming dean in 1971, Mr. Rockwell had been Protestant chaplain at the University of Rochester and, before that, chaplain at St. George's School in Providence, R.I.

Dean Rockwell is a member of the Episcopal Board of Theological Education and Clergy Deployment. He was chosen last month as the successor to the late Rev. Dr. Robert C. Johnson, an international body that discusses worldwide Anglican issues.

The new rector, 39 years old, was graduated from Brown University and the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Cambridge, Mass. He will be installed in September as the 14th rector of St. James, one of the oldest parishes in the city.

**Group in Boston Bombing Held Unit of Terror Front**—SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP)—The Samuel Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit, which said it was responsible for the Boston courthouse bombing that injured 22 people last Thursday, is part of the terrorist New World Liberation Front, so its threats should not be taken lightly, a man who acts as a messenger for the front said today.

Jack Rogers, alias Jacques Rogers, said that the Melville-Jackson unit was one of three active units of the front, a group that has bombed public utilities and many other targets in California in recent years.

"That unit may have moved to Boston for a sustained offensive," he said in a telephone interview. "The N.W.L.F. never fails to deliver on a threat."

Samuel Melville was an inmate who died in 1971 uprising at the Attica, N.Y., prison. Jonathan Jackson was killed trying to free several prisoners in a 1970 shootout in the Marin County, Calif., Court-house.

# Alexander Brailowsky Is Dead; Pianist Played All of Chopin

Interpretation of the Works of Chopin Brought Him Worldwide Acclaim

Alexander Brailowsky, the Russian-born concert pianist whose interpretation of the works of Chopin brought him worldwide acclaim, died yesterday in Lenox Hill Hospital of complications brought on by pneumonia. He was 80 years old and lived at 107 East 64th Street.

Mr. Brailowsky was the first to present the entire 199 piano works of Chopin in a cyclic format within a framework of six separate recitals. He performed this feat before capacity audiences in New York, Brussels, Zurich, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Paris.

The scope of his accomplishment was indicated by the fact that the series includes 25 sonatas, 11 polonaises, 4 scherzos, 3 impromptus, 4 ballades, 14 waltzes, 19 nocturnes, 25 preludes, 27 études and 51 mazurkas.

One reviewer noted at the end of Mr. Brailowsky's Chopin series in New York in 1938 that "there are few enough pianists who have the prodigious memory, the physical strength, the comprehensive technique required for such an undertaking; there are far fewer who have plus all these—the requisite musicianship."

"Mr. Brailowsky," the reviewer added, "is one of these latter few."

A guest soloist with major symphony orchestras, Mr. Brailowsky was noted for his recital work. He also recorded reports by Chopin, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Scarlatti, Schumann and many others for RCA Victor. And in a series of 17 recitals in eight weeks in Buenos Aires he overtook a single work.

Mr. Brailowsky made his debut in New York in 1924 in Aeolian Hall. At the time, Olin Downes of The New York Times described the youthful pianist as a "born virtuoso in the highest sense of that word."

"He feels instinctively the resources of the piano and makes of it an instrument that sings and throbs with color," Mr. Downes wrote.

Six years later, the same reviewer found Mr. Brailowsky to be "a Chopin interpreter to the manner born." Other critics had reservations about his tone

# Cuban-American Chosen to Lead Florida Democrats

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, April 25—Alfredo Duran, a 39-year-old Cuban-born Miami lawyer who fought in the Bay of Pigs invasion 15 years ago, was elected state Democratic chairman yesterday.

Mr. Duran, a relative newcomer to party politics, defeated Ann Cramer of Miramar, the incumbent state chairman.

The 544 to 453 vote by the Democratic State Committee in Tallahassee was preceded by months of sometimes bitter fighting for the control of the Democratic leadership in Florida.

Mr. Duran is the first Democratic party chairman from Dade County and is also believed to be the highest elected political official of Cuban origin in the country. Observers have interpreted his election as a sign of the growing strength of the Cuban vote in the state.

The majority of Cuban-Americans in Florida, who five years ago were Republicans by a small margin, are now registered Democrats. Their defection from Republican ranks is attributed in part to the popularity of the local Latin Republican leadership, which is pro-Duran.

Democratic leaders believe that the election of Mr. Duran, who is the national Latin coordinator of Jimmy Carter's Presidential campaign, will attract thousands of new Democratic voters to the party.

After the defeat of the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961, Mr. Duran spent 19 months in Cuban prisons before the invading forces was ransomed by President Kennedy for \$83 million in food and medicine.

**Communist Guerrillas Blast A Main Malaysian Rail Line**—IPOH, Malaysia, April 25 (Reuters)—Communist guerrillas today blew up a stretch of Malaysia's main northern rail line in the state of Perak, the police said.

The police here in the state capital said the explosions had torn up 50 yards of tracks between two railroad stations 30 miles south of here, halting traffic between Kuala Lumpur, the national capital, and northern towns.

An army bomb disposal squad that combed the area after the explosions found two Communist red flags.

# NED BROWN DEAD; WRITER ON BOXING

Did a Column in The World—Biographer of Dempsey

Ned Brown, a boxing writer for many years and the biographer and ghost writer for Jack Dempsey, the former heavyweight champion, died last Sunday in Los Angeles nursing home. His age was said to be "about 64."

Mr. Brown, who rarely used his full name, Edwin Gerald Brown, covered his first championship fight in Carson City, Nev., in 1897. This was the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight and his employer was The New York World.

His long-running column in The World, "Pardon My Glove," was widely read for many years.

In 1961, Mr. Brown covered the Floyd Patterson-Johannson bout for the North American Newspaper Alliance, watching the fight on a television screen in Madison Square Garden and writing his analysis immediately.

**Lead Writers' Group**—Mr. Brown was for many years a director of the Boxing Writers Association and its president in 1958.

He had served for some years as Mr. Dempsey's press representative, and Mr. Dempsey and four other former champions were on the dais in 1951 when Mr. Brown received the James J. Walker Plaque, named in honor of the former Mayor.

The award was given for "long and meritorious service to boxing." Mr. Brown was then writing boxing news for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Mr. Brown had intended to be a medical student, but he became a cadaver floater in the East River and went on to solve a murder. The outcome was that he entered what he called "the news business," and soon afterward turned to sports.

A son, Edwin Jr., and a daughter, Eleanor Denton, survive.

# Ex-Col. Yefim Davydovich, Soviet Dissident Jew, Dies

MOSCOW, April 25 (Reuters)—Yefim Davydovich, a former Red Army colonel and one of the most noted Soviet Jews denied permission to emigrate to Israel, died yesterday of a heart attack at his home in Minsk, capital of Soviet Byelorussia, Jewish sources said today. He was 54 years old.

Colonel Davydovich had sought an exit visa to Israel for over three years, but was told it would not be in the state interest for him to emigrate.

He was pensioned out of the army in 1971 after having suffered from heart trouble and later became a frequent protester against what he saw as the repression of Jews in the Soviet Union, and against the authorities' refusal to let him leave.

Last May, activist sources said he had been officially stripped of his rank and deprived of his officer's pension.

**DR. K. WILLIAM KAPP**—Dr. K. William Kapp, a professor of economics at the University of Basel since 1955, died April 10 of a heart attack while lecturing at the International Center for Post Graduate Studies in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. He was 67 years old.

Dr. Kapp had also taught at New York University, Columbia University, Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., and Brooklyn College. He was the author of "Social Costs of Private Enterprise," a book on the economics of ecology published in 1950.

He leaves his wife, Lore.

**Egyptian Aide in Moscow To Sign Trade Agreement**—MOSCOW, April 25 (Reuters)—Egypt's Minister of Trade, Zakaria Tewfik Abdel-Fattah, arrived here today to sign a \$200 million trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Egyptian officials said.

Mr. Abdel-Fattah's visit is the first by an Egyptian official since President Anwar el-Sadat canceled his country's 15-year friendship treaty with Moscow last month. He was met at the airport by Ivaq T. Grishin, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister.

The signing of the Soviet-Egyptian agreement, which covers trade this year, has been delayed twice because of the deterioration in relations between the two countries. Under the agreement, Egypt will import Soviet coal, newsprint, timber, petrochemicals, industrial equipment and other products. The Soviet Union will buy Egyptian cotton, textiles, rice, citrus fruits and leather products.

**54 Marxists Held in Spain**—GRANADA, Spain, April 25 (Reuters)—The police arrested 54 members of outlawed Marxist parties meeting here to organize May Day demonstrations, the governor announced today. A statement said that the detainees were surprised at a meeting outside Granada yesterday.

# Beatings

FRIEDLAND—Mrs. David B. Friedland, 61, of 107 E. 64th St., was severely injured by a group of young men who beat her and her 70-year-old husband, Arthur A. Friedland, in the Bronx last Sunday.

GILES—Paul Kirk, of Scarsdale, Queens, beloved husband of Ashley Kirk, died yesterday in Lenox Hill Hospital of complications brought on by pneumonia. He was 80 years old and lived at 107 East 64th Street.

GOLDBERG—Mrs. Josephine Goldberg, 61, of 107 E. 64th St., was severely injured by a group of young men who beat her and her 70-year-old husband, Arthur A. Friedland, in the Bronx last Sunday.

GOLDSTEIN—Mrs. Goldstein, 61, of 107 E. 64th St., was severely injured by a group of young men who beat her and her 70-year-old husband, Arthur A. Friedland, in the Bronx last Sunday.

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### Lawmakers Are Critical of Commodore Tax Relief

Manhattan legislators plan, the \$10 million would be placed in an escrow account while the city negotiated with Penn-Central over its tax arrears. Mr. Trump would then sell the hotel to the state's Urban Development Fund for \$1.

The state would then lease the hotel back to Mr. Trump, who would renovate the structure and then have it managed as a new luxury hotel under an existing deal with the Hyatt hotel chain. It would be Hyatt's first venture into the city.

Mr. Trump said that the city would receive "almost \$5 million in back taxes the day the deal is closed."

**Luxury Hotel Planned**  
The three lawmakers said that while they shared, with those supporting the project, concern over the city's economic development, the city's history in making "complex real-estate deals" has been "sorry."

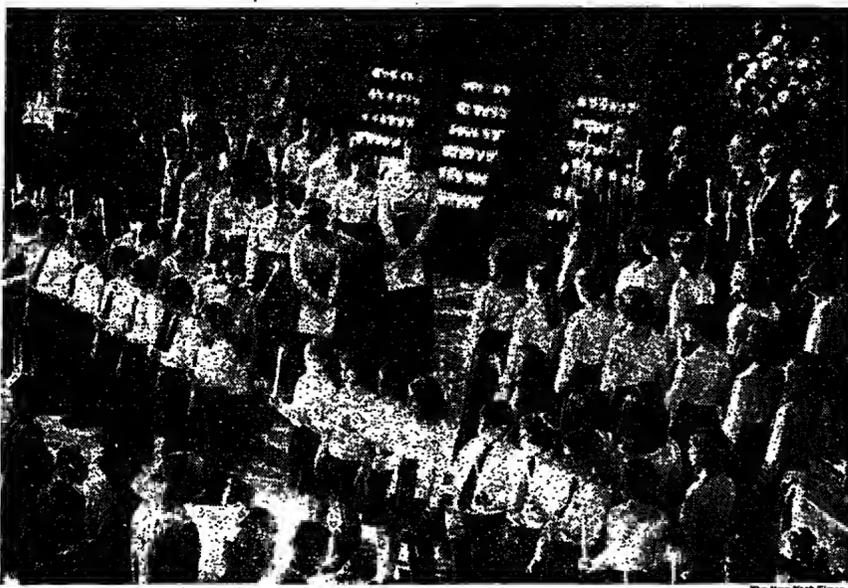
Mr. Stern said that the tax modifications the three legislators were seeking were not "hard and inflexible."

He added that while the tax problems "must be solved quickly, the city should negotiate hard and fast to get the city the best deal."

"This is an important, precedent-setting deal," Mr. Wagner said.

Mr. Trump, in turn, said that he had considered various modifications in the 50-year tax-remission plan, "but they are not valid."

Penn Central, which has said previously that it was losing about \$1 million a year on the Commodore, has indicated that it does not plan to keep the hotel open much longer, regardless of the outcome of the Trump deal.



Six survivors of concentration camps, upper right, and children held candles at Temple Emanu-El yesterday during ceremonies in memory of those who died in the Nazi holocaust and the Warsaw Ghetto uprising 33 years ago. Lower left, Mayor Beame, Chaim Herzog, center, Israeli U.N. delegate, and Senator James L. Buckley, right.

### Service Honors Dead of Holocaust and Warsaw Ghetto

By IRVING SPIEGEL

The candles glowed on the altar of Temple Emanu-El yesterday and the "El Mole Rachamin"—the Hebrew prayer for the dead—echoed in the sanctuary, in remembrance of those who died in the Nazi holocaust and in the Warsaw Ghetto uprising 33 years ago.

There were many among the hushed assembly of 3,500 people—many with the tattooed numbers given inmates of the Nazi death camps—who wept openly during the prayers of the two-hour service.

About 2,500 people filled every available seat in the main sanctuary, at 65th Street and Fifth Avenue, and 1,000 filled the temple's adjoining chapels.

The memorial was sponsored by the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization, headed by Benjamin Meed, a Warsaw Ghetto survivor.

**Credo Is Chanted**  
On the temple's marble walls were large posters in Hebrew, Yiddish and English with the phrase, "Let Us Remember."

The chant was intoned by more than 200 children bearing lighted candles in a procession of different concentration camps lit by a bank of six memorial candles.

men, women and children who died during the Hitler regime.

Many cried softly and others bent low over rails concealing their grief when Misha Raitzin, Metropolitan Opera tenor, sang songs of memorial in Yiddish.

Dominating the remarks of those who spoke were the words, "Remember" and "Let us not forget," as they lauded the heroism of those who died fighting against overwhelming Nazi forces.

**Remembering Stressed**  
In his invocation, Rabbi Ronald B. Sobel, spiritual leader of Congregational Emanu-El, said that "to forget is to sin; to remember is to pledge that for which they died will live: our faith, our people, our heritage."

The invocation was echoed by Chaim Herzog, Israel's representative at the United Nations; Mayor Beame; Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Senator James L. Buckley of New York and Mr. Meed.

Mayor Beame had issued a proclamation that marked yesterday as a "memorial for the Ghetto fighters and the six million Jews who perished at the hands of the Nazis."

"Those who died in the Warsaw uprising," the proclamation said, "are symbols of the indestructible longing for liberty. They are an inspiration to all freedom-loving people of the world."

An exhibition of newspaper articles, pictures and editorials, dating from 1933 to the present, dealing with the holocaust will be shown for a week starting today, at the Center for Holocaust Studies in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, April 25—About 700 rain-spattered residents of the Albany area found a little warm hospitality and dry humor from Governor Carey this afternoon when the Executive Mansion was thrown open to all comers for the traditional Governor's Open House.

As they have since the turn of the century, when the tradition began, visitors trooped respectfully through the carpeted rooms, admiring the glowing landscapes of Cole, Inness and Wyant that decorate the walls and lightly touching the keys of the main living room's ornate grand piano.

Forty-five gallons of fruit punch were ladled out by butlers who looked impressive and 8,000 cookies were skimmed from silver platters by eager little hands.

Toby Miller from Slingerlands, who said she was 4 but didn't sound too sure about it, presented herself to the Governor in a yellow rain slicker with chocolate cookies in each fist and the sticky evidence of others reaching into the bloom on her cheeks.

"Hi there," said the Governor, looking down at her. "Have you had any cookies yet?" "Yes," answered Toby, truthfully. "Traditionally the Governor's Open House was held on New Year's Day. Last year that was also inauguration day, so Mr. Carey moved it to Jan. 12. This year the Governor decided to move it into the spring, to give guests a chance to stroll in the blossoming gardens."

"The weather promises to be fine," he said in his announcement of the change last week, but the dawn broke cold and drizzly here today, and the number of guests who braved the weather was off from the usual Open House throng.

They were augmented somewhat by six of the Governor's 12 children who were there today, some of them looking perhaps a trifle peeved at times as the strangers eddied through their house.

### Suffolk Legislature Asked To Monitor Sewer Work

By PRANAY GUPTA  
Special to The New York Times

HAUPTPAUGE, L.I., April 25—The chairman of the Suffolk Legislature Finance Committee proposed today that all engineering contracts for future sewer work be reviewed and approved by the County Legislature and that the Legislature monitor the spending and procedures of the controversial \$700 million Southwest Sewer District project.

"I believe that Suffolk has been legally ripped off in a number of contracts that were approved by the county in the past, particularly contracts involving the Southwest Sewer District," said the chairman of the finance committee, Robert J. Mrazek, Democrat of Centerville. "What we are now calling for is a system of better and greater accountability."

Mr. Mrazek's proposals are contained in four resolutions that will be presented this week to the 18-member County Legislature.

In addition to seeking wider involvement by the County Legislature in approving engineering contracts, Mr. Mrazek's proposals call for the following: "A full financial disclosure by concerns doing business with the county in excess of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Mrazek is demanding a list of each company's executives and shareholders. This proposal was drafted in response to recent criticism that Bowe Walsh and Associates, the Long Island engineering concern supervising the sewer project, made large political contributions and provided jobs for friends and relatives of Suffolk politicians."

"The assigning of the county's Commissioner for Environmental Control, who oversees the sewer project, as Suffolk's purchasing agent for all pipes for sewer work. Pipes for the

Southwest project, which will require 900 miles of pipelines, are now purchased by a private contractor, and allegations have been made that a substantial section of a major pipeline already installed contains defects. Mr. Mrazek's proposals call for buying pipes through public bidding.

"Regular auditing of the project will serve 250,000 residents in Babylon and Islip Towns along the Great South Bay, by the county's Department of Audit and Control. Charges have been made by Mr. Mrazek and others that auditing of the project has been questionable and sporadic."

Mr. Mrazek's proposals were endorsed tonight by John V. N. Klein, the Suffolk County Executive, and a Republican.

"I am delighted that the Legislature will assume greater responsibility in the awarding of contracts. This is an important move particularly because the Legislature has not acted decisively so far in anything," Mr. Klein said.

He added that he would ask Mr. Mrazek to participate in negotiations for the renewal of bonds anticipation notes for the Southwest Sewer District.

But some legislative and other critics of Mr. Mrazek contended tonight that his proposals would merely shift decisions on contracts from the executive branch to the Legislature, a political forum, and that unless a technical advisory committee was appointed by the Legislature, it would not have the expertise to evaluate adequately data pertaining to complex engineering contracts.

### York City Cuts Its Welfare Costs

By ETER KIHSS

Welfare management speed the closing of the reduction of welfare costs.

City \$24 million ending June 30 and \$7 million in the year, Human Resources Director J. Henry Reed yesterday.

ning year's savings, said \$17 million in the city share.

14 reported social s in the current fiscal year, a decrease of \$117 million, when the city

tax share would be \$828.4 million.

Delays in case closings have drawn frequent criticisms. State Comptroller Arthur Levitt estimated last week that a 47-day median time between a decision and actual stopping of a check meant a projected annual loss of \$34,664,000, as of last June, even after allowing 10 days for client appeals and four days for mailing and return of notices.

Herb Rosenzweig, deputy human resources administrator for income maintenance, said a six-month test of a new system for "tight accountability" in required face-to-face recertifications had increased case closings from 1,900 to 2,900 a

month. This would contribute \$31 million a year to the projected savings, he said.

Income maintenance centers, he said, used to need "an average of two and a half months to initiate a case closing or budget reduction," causing a paperwork backlog to build up to 75,000 actions, including 30,000 case closings or budget reductions.

"The new system," Mr. Rosenzweig said, "increases productivity by 30 percent in case-closing procedures. Welfare costs will be reduced by \$26 million annually. Total backlog is now down to 20,000 actions, and another 25 percent reduction in the backlogs is anticipated by June."

### Metropolitan Briefs

#### Auditors Criticize Elevator Inspection

State auditors criticized the elevator inspection program of the city's Department of Buildings, declaring that a sampling of 118 Manhattan elevators showed more than 10 months between inspections on the average, although the auditors said, they are required at three-month intervals. In an earlier report, in July 1972, the auditor had found 17-month lags between inspections and other shortcomings.

#### Cable TV to Be Taxed in June

Monthly charges to the state's 800,000 subscribers of cable television will go up June 1 with the first imposition of state local and use taxes, the state's Department of Taxation and Finance has ruled. "This opinion revokes prior opinions and rulings of the department, which frankly are very difficult to understand," Tax Commissioner James H. Tully Jr. said in a statement.

#### School Custodian Fees Curb Programs

"Prohibitive" school custodian fees have caused termination of recreation programs for 7,980 boys and girls, including 145 Girl Scout and 32 Boy Scout troops, the group work and recreation committee of the Community Council of Greater New York reported. After a survey of 38 social agencies, the committee said it had staffs for programs for 10,163 youngsters if fees for the use of schools were lower.

#### Workers at Fafnir End 13-Day Strike

Union workers at the Fafnir Bearing Company in New Britain, Conn., one of the nation's largest ball-bearing manufacturers, agreed to return to work. The 13-day-old strike ended during a morning meeting at New Britain High School. Members of the 3,400-member Local 133 of the United Auto Workers voted to approve the company's latest three-year contract offer. The new contract offers a 7 percent raise this year and 5 percent increases in the following years. It also includes a 27-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase over three years.

#### BOY HELD IN KILLING OF A MISSION PRIEST

The Rev. David Sanford Duncombe, administrator of St. Michael's Episcopal Mission to the Northern Arapaho Indian Tribe and vicar of the church in Ethets, Wyo., was stabbed to death early Saturday on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

A 16-year-old former resident of St. Michael's Youth Residence is being held by the police. The residence is a home for teen-agers who have been referred there by social service agencies.

The 55-year-old priest, whose first parish was Holy Trinity Church in Hicksville, L.I., had helped a young woman and her child reach their home on the reservation when the stabbing apparently occurred. The police said that no reason for the killing had been established.

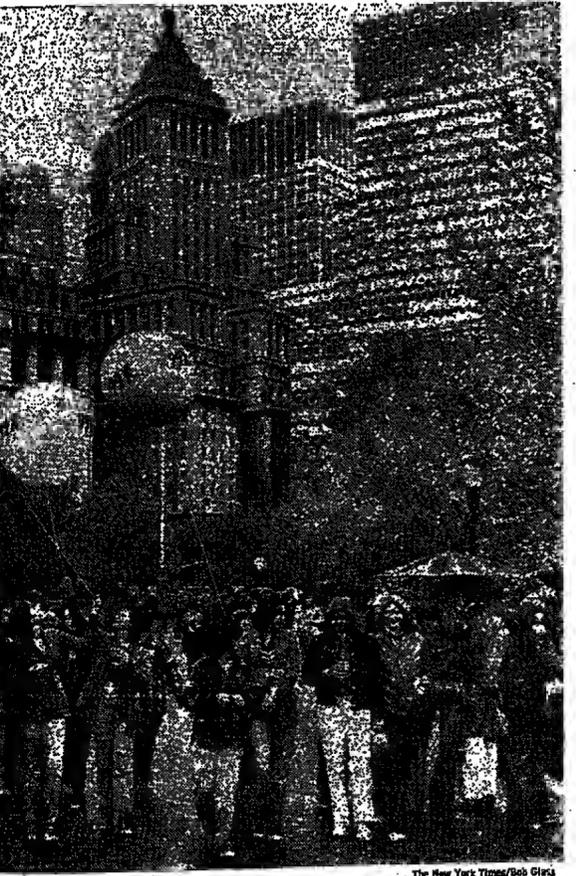
Father Duncombe was born in Bronxville. A graduate of Columbia University and Seabury Western Theological Seminary in Evanston, Ill., he was ordained in 1950 at the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, L.I.

#### BLACK DEMOCRATS OPPOSE MOYNIHAN

Reacting to reports that Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former United States representative to the United Nations, has begun sounding out New York politicians about his chances of seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, the Council of Black Elected Democrats has written to Governor Carey reiterating its stand that Mr. Moynihan was "unacceptable."

City Clerk David N. Dinkins, the group's chairman, said yesterday that he had written last week offering to "further discuss the reasons for our stand." So far, he said, Mr. Carey has not replied.

Mr. Dinkins said that some black leaders felt that Mr. Moynihan's report on the Negro family to President Richard M. Nixon had been insensitive and inaccurate. "But this isn't just a black issue," Mr. Dinkins said. "There are a variety of reasons why people find him unacceptable. His association with Nikoog and Ford is not the least of them."



of Dimes walkers at Battery Park yesterday, halfway point of their walk from al Park and back. Those who completed course trudged 20 miles, much of it in rain.

### 100,000 Assist March of Dimes

ELEANOR BLAU te a light, steady rain, 100,000 New Yorkers— them teen-agers — e day yesterday walking a 20-mile route A Central Park and the to raise money for arch of Dimes fight birth defects.

were participating in annual Walkathon— arch of Dimes's major ssing event — to earn ns from sponsors who e contributions for ible, they walked. year, \$350,000 was by 18,000 New York

City walkers. The amount this year is expected to be far more, since more than 31,000 people registered to walk, and sponsors of youths who could not go because of the rain were thought likely to contribute anyway.

Walkathons were held also yesterday in Staten Island, Westchester and Nassau Counties and a number of other cities. All March of Dimes chapters hold walks. The total raised last year was nearly \$16 million, which was almost a third of the total March of Dimes budget.

Because of the rain, Mayor Beame and various celebrities canceled plans to push some March of Dimes children in their wheelchairs from City Hall to Battery Park. However, the Mayor read a proclamation designated yesterday as "Superwalk Sunday."

"More than 200,000 American infants annually are born with birth defects," Mayor Beame said, noting that Walkathon funds would be used for research, medical services and public and professional health education. A March of Dimes spokesman said the major thrust of the campaign was preventive research.

### Genghis Khan Hailed at Rites

Before a nine-tiered altar decorated with wine, fruit and dairy products, 50 Mongolians who live in the New York City area chanted songs and recited poems yesterday in memory of Genghis Khan, the Mongol conqueror who created a vast Asian empire in the 13th century.

It was the first time the ceremony has been performed in New York, although the anniversary of the day Genghis Khan became emperor is observed annually in Mongolia and Taiwan.

Wang Hwa-sing, who is said to be one of the oldest Mongolians in the city, presided over the ceremony in the traditional dress of a long, dark blue robe and quilted black jacket. He and his wife live in Taiwan and are here to visit their daughter, Catharina Y. W. Ang, who lives in White Plains.

"The ceremony was his idea," said Mrs. Ang. "He and my mother celebrate the day every year at home and they would feel like they were missing something without it."

The 65-year-old man was presented with a hata, a square of white silk that is given to an elder as a sign of great respect.

The people who gathered for the ceremony at the Chinese Cultural Center at 159 Lexington Avenue, at 30th Street, then sang memorial song, the "Arben Tumen," and read four poems that are inscribed on Genghis Khan's grave in Inner Mongolia.

The famous warrior, whose name once sent chills through the civilized world, is memorialized each year, but is without much honor in his homeland. Although he is remembered as a military genius who contributed greatly to forging a national identity, by current Marxist standards Genghis Khan was also an imperialist who wasted Mongolian lives and resources to annex other territories, and left Mongolia vulnerable to centuries of subjugation.

"But he founded the Mongolian nation," said Wu Yunlong, who led the readings at yesterday's ceremony. "And today is the 71st anniversary of the day he became emperor. He is remembered as a great ancestor."

Wu Yuntai spent most of last week construction of elaborate altar, making a special yellow cloth to drape



Wang Hwa-sing in the city yesterday presiding over a Mongolian ceremony in memory of Genghis Khan.

over its nine stairs, and purchasing chunks of cheese and butter, special fried cakes called "bobo," and wine and tea.

"If this was in Mongolia we would have nine white sheep up there, too," he said. "But it was too expensive." Each of the nine stairs is lined with nine similar objects, and when asked the significance of the number

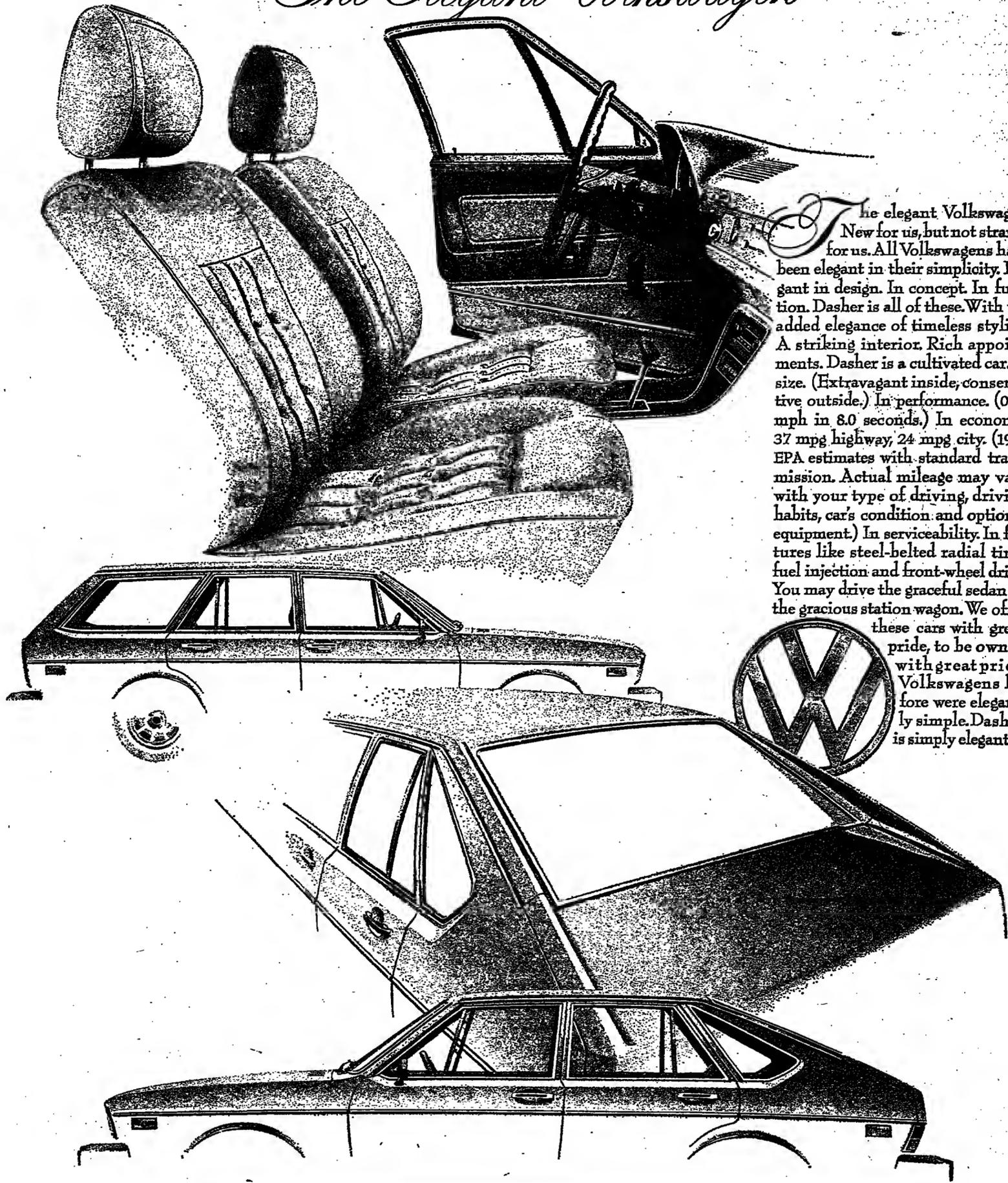
nine, one young Mongolian woman said she was, too young to know and that only the elders had that information.

"In our custom nine is the highest number," explained Wu Yuntai. "We always do it like this—nine by nine." Of the 1,300 Mongolians in the United States, about 10 percent live in the New York City area.

With great pride,  
Volkswagen enters the luxury car field.

# Dasher

The Elegant Volkswagen



The elegant Volkswagen. New for us, but not strange for us. All Volkswagens have been elegant in their simplicity. Elegant in design. In concept. In function. Dasher is all of these. With the added elegance of timeless styling. A striking interior. Rich appointments. Dasher is a cultivated car. In size. (Extravagant inside, conservative outside.) In performance. (0-50 mph in 8.0 seconds.) In economy: 37 mpg highway, 24 mpg city. (1976 EPA estimates with standard transmission. Actual mileage may vary with your type of driving, driving habits, car's condition and optional equipment.) In serviceability. In features like steel-belted radial tires, fuel injection and front-wheel drive. You may drive the graceful sedan or the gracious station wagon. We offer these cars with great pride, to be owned with great pride. Volkswagens before were elegantly simple. Dasher is simply elegant.

Visit your N.Y., N.J., and Conn. authorized Volkswagen dealers and find out why there are over 4 1/2 million Volkswagens on the American road today.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



Arker, right, of the New York Chiefs bumping Bernie Conleton of the Red Devils during the first half of yesterday's game at the Garden.

### Return of Roller Derby: Fast Is Too Much With It

By GERALD ESKENAZI  
Have you gone, Charlie? Hosts of roller derby stars past the revival yesterday in the Felt where only 1,400 fans turned out to see the once great passion of America. Peak in 1950's, the 1960's and to the 1970's, the derby often the highest Nielsen TV rating line slot, it brought crowds of an 12,000 regularly into Madison Square Garden, and it once lured more than 20,000 people to Shea when Jerry Seltzer left after losing on a cinema vérité look at the derby. Seltzer was the San Francisco-area impresario who owned the right on the name Roller Derby

### Janet Guthrie Postpones Miss Guthrie's Debut

By LAEL KATZ  
April 25—Outrigger and Janet looking at her for the inevitable by United Press International Club officials the Trentonian debut in an open racing car day. "I had band really fast, does it?" woman driver in the Indian Wells, another 50 they'll have a hand hadn't far when Dick Guthrie's teacher in the ways seppower racing into the motor in the Trenton speedway in-



Janet Guthrie, the only woman entered in Trentonian 200, after race was postponed

Extended reaction was re- s Guthrie when ment of the na- vised race was "But now it er week of all" n appearance to cago tomorrow sponsor, Bryant Heating Sys- then I hope to rie has found it disappear from it since several s, and especially and Billy Vuko- remarked that a ce is not in an car. otion Speedway r with the motor re, but there i journalists in- afternoon waiting urie and think- ions such as s a former pilot s think of the some people are t putting you in ois car is like one who's only Cuba, giving him jet and asking t on an aircraft rie laughed. She's i, has been racing s with firsts in orts car races et eobring and Wat- and is generally as the top woman the country. But Page 35, Column 4

## Flyers Win and Gain Semifinals

By ROBIN HERMAN  
Special to The New York Times  
PHILADELPHIA, April 25—Safa in their Philadelphia Spectrum out of the domain of Ontario's attorney general, the Philadelphia Flyers attended strictly to hockey to-night and routed the Toronto Maple Leafs, 7-3. The victory, with the Flyers scoring five goals in the second period, advanced the defending Stanley Cup champions to the playoff semi-finals after the young and hopeful Leafs had forced the series to its ultimate length of seven games.

Leafs had just four shots on goal. It was strictly a home-ice series as the Flyers won all four games in Philadelphia and lost three times in Toronto, where four of their players are under arrest for assault charges for alleged fights with fans and police. Toronto's frustration on Philadelphia ice was extended through 16 games. The Leafs are 0-15-1 here since Dec. 19, 1971. Don Saleski scored his fifth playoff goal on a rebound at 4:43, a minute-4 seconds after the Flyers killed off the Schultz penalty. At 5:48, Mel Bridgman, a rookie center, scored from the right of Toronto's goalie, Wayne Thomas, and he quickly poked in another one 18 seconds later. The Flyers, shaking off their erratic play, widened the margin at 7:59 of the second period on a power-play goal by Ross Lonsberry. Reggie Leach closed out the Flyers' scoring in the second period at 19:07 with a follow-up shot past Thomas in the right corner. The Flyers, seeking to become the first team since the 1963-64 Leafs to win three Stanley Cups in a row, added another goal in the final period on a power play, by Bill Barber. The game was not marred by the brawls that marked Thursday night's sixth game in Toronto, although the Leafs' Dave Williams and the Flyers' Gary Dornhoefer drew five-minute fighting penalties

## Ziegler Victor In Golf by Shot

By JOHN S. RADOSTA  
Special to The New York Times  
NEW ORLEANS, April 25—Larry Ziegler's heart, as he said, "went on overtime" on the last two holes today, but he weathered the strain and squeaked through to a one-stroke victory in the New Orleans open. On the 17th hole Ziegler missed a seemingly certain putt for a birdie that would have insured the victory with an extra stroke margin, and on the 18th he needed to sink a 3 1/2-foot tester to win. "The worst I can do is miss it," he said to himself, whereupon he rapped the ball in with a confident stroke. This was something of an achievement, because putting is not the best part of Ziegler's game. Ziegler, a cheerful pro known to his friends on the tour as Zig Zag, had to stand off determined challenges by Vic Regalado and Tom Watson all day. He shot a 70, two under par for the Lakewood Country Club, and finished the 72 holes at 274, or 14 under par. The Mexico-born Regalado, who has one tour victory to his credit, pursued Ziegler all the way to the final hole and finished at 275. Regalado shot a 69, but his problem was that he had started a bit too far behind Ziegler — two strokes. The six-foot birdie putt that Regalado sank on the 18th green not only put him within one shot of Ziegler, but it nailed down solo possession of second place with a one-stroke lead over Watson. Watson, the British Open champion, was an early starter and he tied the course record with a 64. For an hour and 20 minutes he sat on his 12-under par 275, certain sure of a tie with Regalado, until Regalado went to 13 under with the birdie on the 16th. Watson, whose previous rounds were 68, 72, 72, carded eight birdies today and no bogey. It was his best round this season. 7 Tie at 278 Seven players were tied at 278 including Billy Casper, last year's winner, and Jack Nicklaus, the 1973 winner. Ziegler's \$35,000 purse raised his season's winnings to \$65,929. Since joining the tour in 1966 he has won \$459,684. A hard rain softened the course last night and encouraged Ziegler for today's final round. He said of his thoughts as he glanced at the leader boards around the golf course, "I saw nobody was making a lot of birdies, so I figured all I had to do was get a lot of pars." He did that by playing with discipline, using what he called "three-quarter shots" to control the ball and keep it in play. He felt he could let the others take the chances, especially since he was off to a good start with birdies on the second and third holes. The birdies put him at 14 under, three shots ahead of Regalado. Ziegler carded a birdie 4 at the sixth to go 15 under par, but Regalado rocked him by getting an eagle that put him 13 under, only two shots behind. With Hubert Green serving more or less as a spectator, Ziegler and Regalado were paired in the final threesome of the day. For the last nine holes it was like a personal match between them. They traded shot for shot, even bogey for bogey. But in the long run, as Ziegler said, "I gave him fewer mistakes."



Goalie Bernie Parent and Jim Watson of the Flyers combining to stop Scott Garland of the Leafs from getting to the puck during the first period last night at Philadelphia.

## Mets Conquer Astros, 4-2; Cedeno Hot Streak Goes On

By PARTON KEESE  
Special to The New York Times  
HOUSTON, April 25—Little did the New York Mets realize that in their first series of the season against the Houston Astros they would have only one man to beat Cesar Cedeno, the Houston center fielder. Cedeno hit a two-run homer to beat Jerry Koosman in the first game on Friday, batted in the only run off Tom Seaver in the second game last night and gave Jon Matlack, today's Met starter, fits when he bonered again with a man on base. But Cedeno was all the Astros had, and the Mets kept after Joe Niekro, the Houston knuckleballer, until they had passed Cedeno and his Astros, to win, 4-2, ending their 14-day trip a game over .500 for the season, at eight victories and seven defeats. The Mets came to bury Cesar and ended up praising him. He batted in every run the Astros made in the three games, rapped the pair of

two-run homers and stretched his consecutive-game hitting streak to 10. Koosman spoke for all the Met pitchers when he said, "If it hadn't been for Cedeno, we'd have shut them out all three times." Matlack was pitching one of his strongest games when he ran afoul of Cedeno in the fourth inning. The Met lefthander had set the Astros down in order the first three innings before Larry Milbourne led off the fourth with a bouncer up the middle for a hit. With one out, Cedeno swung at one of Matlack's best pitches and sent it soaring down the left-field line and over the wall just inside the foul pole. It was his sixth homer and 18th run batted in. "How lucky can you get?" said an angry Matlack, who gave up only one more hit before leaving after the sixth inning. "He wouldn't hit that pitch nine out of the next 10 times. I'm still shocked that it even reached the wall, and I bet he is too." Matlack was angry over more than the home run, he said. The Mets had been threatening in every inning but the second. He was called on to sacrifice each time he came up and he accomplished the feat the first time but failed the second, and that bothered him. Being taken out of the game also made him angry. The Mets were trailing, 2-1, in the seventh and Matlack went to bat with a runner on second and one out. But Joe Torre was sent up to pinch hit and popped out. Del Unser followed with a single that drove in the tying run, but Matlack had lost his chance to record a victory. Ken Sanders allowed only one hit—a double to Niekro—in his three-inning stint and earned the victory, his first of the season. While Matlack was congratulated on Cedeno and Milbourne in the fourth he also committed a balk, send-

## Red Smith No Tickets for Honeymooners

Two days before the big game, Bob Cahill, ticket manager at Notre Dame, had a call from a doctor who was an alumnus. "You won't believe this," the caller said, "but my kids made a bonfire of my two tickets on the kitchen floor. I've got the ashes." "I haven't heard that one before," Cahill said. He hesitated, trying to place the alumnus. "Tell me, doctor, are you a specialist?" "Uh—yes, I am." "What is your specialty?" "I was afraid you'd ask," the doctor said, "Pediatrics." The game in question was the 1966 match with Michigan State, one of the two occasions when demand for tickets was the fiercest Cahill encountered in 35 years, but he knew he still had to take care of the honest doctor. Notre Dame and Michigan State stood unbeaten at the top of the national rankings that year, and the game ended in a tie when Ara Parseghian elected to play safe in the closing moments instead of gambling for victory with forward passes. "Ara wanted to tie this one for the Gipper," scoffers said afterwards. The other time the ticket manager felt pressure enough to blow up Fort Knox was 1946 when Notre Dame met Army in Yankee Stadium in their last New York engagement before the break in their gaudy series. A young alumnus, in New York on his honeymoon, pleaded for a pair of seats. "Positively not," Cahill said, "Kids should spend their honeymoon looking at each other, not at Doc Blanchard or even Johnny Lujack." The Old Hebrides After 48 years in Notre Dame's employ, Bob Cahill is retiring and his friends are having a hop-killing in his honor Saturday evening on the campus. The chances are he has sold more tickets to sporting events than anyone else in the world, for he was ticket manager from 1941 through 1969 and has been business manager of athletics since then. In all his years, precious few football or basketball games fell short of capacity crowds. "There was Frank Leahy's era, of course," he said the other day. "Then Ara came in as coach in 1964, and from the middle of '65 'til now, only two games failed to sell out. One was a game with Air Force on the Thanksgiving weekend when most students were away. The other was Iowa in a bitter blizzard." "Jack Robinson, the Notre Dame center in 1934, used to come back for games in a wheelchair after having both legs amputated because of a vascular disorder. I tried to give him special attention because he was a great guy. He watched that Iowa game all wrapped up in blan-

kets. 'I'll lay you three to one,' he told me afterwards, I was the only one in the stadium wearing Bermuda shorts." A 16-year-old choirboy in Dixon, Ill., Cahill went to Notre Dame in 1928 to take a summer job. The summer never ended. After two years as secretary to the registrar, he enrolled in the class of '34, which included J. Walter Kennedy, retired commissioner of the National Basketball Association; Moose Krause, now Notre Dame's athletic director; and Hugh Devore, twice Notre Dame football coach. Bob left the campus only for Navy service during World War II. "Later," he said, "Friends would ask, 'where were you in the war?' 'The New Hebrides Islands,' I'd tell them, and they'd give me a vague, 'oh, of course.' I told 'em 'hell, you don't know where the old ones are.'" The Dixon Mob Another Dixon boy, a radio sports broadcaster in Des Moines named Dutch Reagan, used to grab tickets from Cahill, especially for the Southern Cal game after Dutch became governor of California. Bob always regarded Dutch as a Notre Dame because Reagan had played George Gipp, triple-threat halfback, to Pat O'Brien's Rockne in the celoid classic, "Knute Rockne, All-American." "He and Nancy and the kids were my guests at the 1964 game," Bob said, "the one we lost in the last few minutes after going unbeaten that far in Ara's first season. It was a tough one to lose, but we lost others. In 1928, my first year here, Rockne's team lost four games, and Rock lost only 12 in his whole career. Then there was Southern Cal in 1974, when we led, 24-6, at the half and got licked, 55-24. Even though I had my back turned when Anthony Davis ran our second-half kickoff back for a touchdown, that was one of the most exciting games I ever saw." "Me talk politics with Reagan? Not on your life. Politics, religion and football tickets—they start wars. Still, not everybody gets ugly about his seat locations. Owen Kane, an alumnus from Aurora, Ill., wrote me: 'I don't expect to be on the 50-yard line. But Bob, another time zone?' "People seem to think Notre Dame wins 'em all, but our last year as students we didn't win a home game. That was 1933, Bunk Anderson's last season as coach. The opener was a tie with Kansas in pouring rain. They were floundering between the 20-yard lines, fumbling back and forth, and somebody on the sideline said, 'We need resin in there.' "Resin? Hunk said. 'Where is he? Get him in there, get him in!'"

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Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
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# Gullett Makes Belated First Start a Victory for Reds, 7

By THOMAS ROGERS  
Seventeen days after the Cincinnati Reds opened the National League baseball season, Don Gullett finally made his first start of the season yesterday. The ace of the Red's staff pitched six scoreless innings, giving up only five hits, as Cincinnati topped the Expos, 7-0, in Montreal.

Manager Sparky Anderson has been upset that Gullett did not throw during the winter, was late reporting to training camp and has not signed a contract. "I have my own reasons for not signing and they are personal," Gullett said, "attempting to dispel reports that he reported late and out of shape to pressure the Reds into accepting his contract terms. There are a lot of people not ready to play everybody. A lot of guys went down to Florida early and worked out on their own. That was defeating the purpose of the whole thing."

Gullett made his first appearance on Wednesday, looking unimpressive in working a bit more than an inning before being removed.

Yesterday, while blanking the Expos, he struck out one batter and walked one. Pet Darcy worked the final three innings and completed the shutout. Johnny Bench and Dave Concepcion, both in deep slumps during the first weeks of the season, each slammed a home run and drove in a pair of runs.

Pete Rose drilled two doubles and a single in four times at bat. He has 25 hits in Cincinnati's first 13 games. Ken Griffey also banged out three hits, driving home two Cincinnati runs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Twins 7, Orioles 2  
AT BLOOMINGTON, Minn.—Jim Palmer suffered his



Garry Maddox of Phillies slides into second base with a double in the eighth inning of game against Braves. Lee Lacy traps the throw from the outfield. Atlanta won, 3-2.

second loss of the season against three victories, giving up home runs to Larry Hise and Butch Wynegar. Hise, who entered the game batting .162, cracked a three-run homer in the eighth inning and Wynegar, a 20-year-old rookie catcher, slammed his second roundtripper of the season in the second. Tom Burgmaier pitched 5 2/3 innings in relief of Joe Decker, allowing just five hits, to gain his first victory.

A's 9, Indians 1  
AT CLEVELAND — Joe Rudi's 100th career homer, a two-run shot in the first inning, gave Mike Torrez all

the runs he needed to record his second triumph. A brawl broke out in the sixth inning when Bert Campaneris, the A's shortstop, hit Buddy Bell in the face with the ball after forcing the Cleveland infielder out of second base. Bell tacked Campaneris and both benches emptied. Bell was taken to the hospital for precautionary X-rays. Boog Powell of the Indians suffered a sprained ankle when he was stepped on during the melee.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Braves 3, Phillies 2  
AT PHILADELPHIA — The Braves remained in a tie for

first place in the Western Division as Dave May picked up his first hit of the season in 13 times at bat — a two-run homer in the sixth inning. Phil Niekro took a 3-0 lead into the eighth, but a single by Garry Maddox, a triple by Tim McCarver, and a sacrifice fly sent him to the showers. Roger Moret and Elias Sosa protected the lead the rest of the way. Darrell Evans of the Braves set a modern National League record by drawing a base on balls in his 15th straight game. The previous record was held by Joe Morgan of Cincinnati, who

## Steamy Dressing Room

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (UPI) — Danny Allen, manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, had to be called restrained from throwing a punch at a writer today following the team's 2-2 loss to Atlanta Braves. The club's vice president, Bill Spivey, apologized on behalf of the Phillies when the manager protested the incident, which included Ozark of all the writers from the dressing room.

The trouble started when Ozark was asked why Allen was scratched from the lineup just before the game and then wasn't used when the Phillies' long-ball-hitting pinch-hitter in the ninth inning not going to discuss it," answered Ozark. "I'm enough controversial writing."

When the writers followed him, Ozark said, "Get them all out; I don't care what the comics says, throw them out." When Ralph Bernstein, Associated Press said, "we have a right to be Ozark replied, "I'm going to punch you right mouth." Ozark had to be restrained from carrying the threat by the clubhouse custodian, Ken Bush.

walked in 12 straight games in 1972.

Cardinals 3, Padres 1

AT SAN DIEGO — John Curtis scattered 10 hits and picked up his first victory, losing a shutout when Mike Ivie homered in the ninth inning. Willie Crawford drove in a pair of runs, one with his first home run of the season. The other Cardinal run came on a walk to Ron Fairly and a double by Don Kessinger.

Pirates 3, Giants 0

AT SAN FRANCISCO — The Pirates ended a four-game losing streak and returned to first place in the Eastern Division as John Candelaria gave up only two hits and gained his first victory against one defeat. A first-inning single by Bobby Murcer and a double by Willie Montanez in the fifth inning were San Francisco's only hits. Willie Stargell broke a scoreless tie in the sixth with his third homer of the year. Frank Taveras knocked in two more

runs with a single.

Stamett led Pittsburgh with four hits, all single.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 4

AT LOS ANGELES — Coy single with a walk in the 10th inning as Ted Sizemore from base with the win. Sizemore had had and was sacrificed. Earlier Henry Crummit had hit major league homer in the 10th inning. The win was the 1-0 Chicago lead rallied for two in pinch-hitter home. Rick Monday's hit the game in the eighth.

Yanks End With a Rain

The final game New York Yankees game home stand the Kansas City was postponed by rain.

The tentative for the makeup day, July 5. The play three games York that week-time Kansas City to visit New York season.

The Yankees wing on their long-trip of the season 11 games in there are stops in ton, Tex., for two and three games Kansas City, Calif., and Oakland. The game in Detroit on May 1.

## Mets Be Ceded, Astros,

Continued From ing Milbourne to se game manager Joe talk to Umpire Jim home plate, and a game out. Frazier firm of rule I knew existed."

"You can't come argue about a ball thing to do with it said be found out if I was going to arg that I just want what Matlack did balk."

But Quick pointed rule disallow any ing out of the dug cuss it, that only I could. So Frazier ge could to earn the fi league dismissal l with Rube Walkie over.

Walker was things," though wasn't far off, who screened their wining the eighth. Ed Kr single. Dave Kingms for a hit, a wild I Niekro and Con line single into left the necessary runs.

Rube always said Niekro brothers can't the same day," Frazier noting that Joe's brother, Phil, had Philadelphia Phils, Atlanta.

Table with columns for player names and statistics.

## Soccer Results

Blue Star 3, Charleston 0, Elizabeth 2, Croft 1, N.Y. Hoboken 1, Groby 1, Union County 2, Bedford Hills 1, Shannock 1, Polonia 0, Eagles 5, American 1, Poughkeepsie 4, Deserive 1, Glendon 3, Colton 1, Columbia 3, Yankees/Schenker 1, Helton 2, Colton 2.

## Ziegler Triumphs By Stroke

Continued From Page 33

Twice, up to the 16th, Regalado missed little putts that would have tied Ziegler. On the 17th, Ziegler's tee shot with a No. 3 iron sailed 208 yards and hit the flagstick, bouncing about 8 feet away. He told Regalado he could feel his heart "jumping after that shot." But the putt that would have given Ziegler a two-stroke lead fell short by a couple of inches.

He and Regalado parried the home hole, but Ziegler felt the pressure all the way, especially after Regalado had faced out, leaving Ziegler holed with a 30-foot putt. It was a downhill cutter with some break, and all Ziegler wanted to do was to lag it up close enough for a gimme. He did not hit it hard enough, and that left him with the 3 1/2-foot putt to win.

3d Tournament Victory  
Ziegler has now won three tournaments, but his best known is the Michigan Classic of 1969. Later known as the Michigan Phantom.

The promoters failed to get up his \$20,000 purse and in the end the Professional Golfers' Association made it up to him in installments. Ziegler, one of the long hitters of the tour, is also known for his enthusiasm for the St. Louis Blues, the hockey club in which he owns a tiny share. He also serves, when he has time, as sick boy for the Blues.

Ziegler was one of 13 children in a St. Louis family of modest means. He and six brothers found that caddy provided some of the money they needed. Ziegler fell in love with the game and became a club professional, working at that until he went on the tour in 1966.

## Major League Box Scores

Table with columns for team names and box score statistics including runs, hits, errors, and pitchers.

## NO. AMER. SOCCER LEAGUE

Table with columns for team names and scores for Saturday Night's Games.

## How They Stand Today

Table showing American League and National League standings for yesterday's games.

## STANDING OF THE TEAMS

Table showing Eastern and Western Division standings for both leagues.

## Horse Show Results

Table with columns for event names and winners.

## SUNNYFIELD FARM

Table with columns for horse names and owners.

## College Results

Table with columns for college names and scores.

## Baseball

Table with columns for player names and statistics.

## Soccer

Table with columns for team names and scores.

## British Football

Table with columns for team names and scores.

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# Braves Beat Celtics, 98 to 93; Sonics Stay A



Kevin Loughery, left, coach of the New York Nets, congratulating Rich Jones and Kim Hughes after the Nets' 121-114 victory over the San Antonio Spurs.

## Jones Enjoys His Revenge As Nets Eliminate Spurs

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY  
Special to the New York Times  
UNIONDALE, L.I., April 25—Rich (House) Jones, the Nets' power forward, surveyed his team's happy dressing room after their playoff victory over San Antonio last night.

"I'm so happy, man, I don't know what to say," said Jones, who had 25 points in the Nets' 121-114 victory. "My wife, too. She was almost on the court a couple of times out there."

Jones, who played at San Antonio last year and lived there in the offseason, had become a target of harsh criticism during the semifinal. Kevin Loughery, the Nets' coach, had held him out of the sixth game, which San Antonio won, after the forward had become deeply upset by the controversy.

### Colonels' Box Score

	min	pts	reb	ast	stl	blk	ft	fg
S. Jones	39	25	10	4	1	0	10/12	10/18
Thompson	35	15	8	2	0	0	6/8	6/12
Scott	33	12	5	3	0	0	4/6	4/10
Williams	33	10	4	2	0	0	3/4	3/8
Sherman	33	10	4	2	0	0	3/4	3/8
Wescher	15	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Terry	10	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Beck	10	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Total	200	42	37	11	1	0	26/34	26/56

### Sonics' Box Score

	min	pts	reb	ast	stl	blk	ft	fg
Heard	39	23	10	4	1	0	10/12	10/18
Scal	35	15	8	2	0	0	6/8	6/12
Wick	33	12	5	3	0	0	4/6	4/10
Wescher	15	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Terry	10	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Beck	10	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Total	200	42	37	11	1	0	26/34	26/56

### Braves' Box Score

	min	pts	reb	ast	stl	blk	ft	fg
Nelson	39	27	10	4	1	0	10/12	10/18
Siles	35	15	8	2	0	0	6/8	6/12
Cover	33	12	5	3	0	0	4/6	4/10
Wick	15	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Terry	10	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Beck	10	0	0	0	0	0	0/0	0/0
Total	200	42	37	11	1	0	26/34	26/56

By SAM GOLDAPER  
Ernie DiGregorio, Buffalo Braves' high-priced benchwarmer, crees out for playing time, something Jack Ramsay, the coach, had been reluctant to give him. DeGregorio moves the Braves offensively, but his lack of height makes him a liability on defense.

## Trentonian 200 Race Postponed

Continued From Page 33

she knows she hasn't driven anything like an Indianapolis car, a rocket that reaches speeds of 200 miles an hour and which can explode at the slightest mistake.

"I feel confident in my own mind I can do it," she said. "But I suppose until it's been done there will be those that say a woman can't do it."

sparked the Braves to a 98-93 victory over the Boston Celtics at Buffalo in their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference playoff semifinal. It was the Braves' first triumph in three games.

Bruce Seals and Wilbert Jones, also less-heralded players, saved their teams from playoff elimination. Seals scored 28 points as the Seattle SuperSonics defeated the Phoenix Suns, 114-108, to cut their Western Conference semifinal series deficit to 3-2.

With the Braves trailing, 18-10, late in the first quarter, Ramsay replaced Ken Charles with DiGregorio. The Braves fell behind, 24-12, at the quarter, but Ernie D. led

them back. In 35 minutes of playing time DiGregorio had 10 assists, 6 points and got his team, which had been standing around on offense, moving.

## Basketball Playoffs

credited DiGregorio with sparking the triumph. "He got everyone moving," said McAdoo, who scored 17 of his 24 points in the second half. "I got a couple of shots on fast breaks, and many of which Ernie started."

Smith, with 29 points, a career high of 14 rebounds and seven assists, echoed McAdoo's feeling. "Ernie gave me some good passes. When he's moving the ball I can do today, it's tough for any team in the league to heat us," said Smith.

The Celtics missed the injured John Havlicek more than they had in Friday night's second game. The Celtics who thrive on a running game, constantly ran the clock down before they got their shots off.

Without Havlicek's scoring, and Don Nelson and Steve Kuberski less effective as his replacements, the Celtics looked more to Jo Jo White.

He responded with 26 points, 14 in the third quarter when he posted DiGregorio low.

The teams went into the final period tied at 72 but McAdoo scored 8 straight points and John Shumate added 5 and the Celtics never recovered.

Seals, who played two seasons with the defunct Utah Stars of the American Basketball Association, scored 28 points as he made 10 of 17 shots and grabbed 11 rebounds. It was the first good playoff game for the slim 6-8 Seals, the Sonics' second-round draft choice last June.

scorer with 35 points in the game into a 26-26 tie when he hit bank shot from the key that the score at 28 seconds left.

Kentucky move the start of the game when Artis Gilmore and a pair of free-throwers scored. Denver, with the margin to 2-1 last time on a 3-point throw by Slim Gaudin, scored two points.

An inbound pass by Byron Beck, a fourth-round second pick, Denver of the game into overtime.

The N.B.A. playoffs tonight will feature the Cleveland Cavaliers' sixth game of the Eastern Conference 3 victory would send into the final.

## Playoff Results

### N.B.A. Playoffs

Game	Result
Boston vs. Buffalo	April 21—Buff. 107, Buff. 98.
April 22—Buff. 101, Buff. 96.	
April 23—Buff. 98, Buff. 92.	
April 24—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
April 25—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
April 26—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
April 27—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
April 28—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
April 29—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
April 30—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 1—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 2—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 3—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 4—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 5—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 6—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 7—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
May 8—Buff. 73, Buff. 70.	
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# In Is Needed For Fast Derby

By STEVE CADY

Special to The New York Times  
LIE, Ky., April 25  
a high noon at  
Downs, but the  
Saturday's 102d  
Derby had still not  
the scene.

very frank with  
Tuit, glancing  
toward the  
where Honest  
ould be staying. "I  
don't ever come  
r, whose Derby  
s Play The Red,  
y-oid colt who re-  
olds to heat in

asure finally did  
ding in around 2  
r a 70-mile van  
eneland in Lex-  
He was the last  
ble Derby start-  
er. Earlier in the  
Roca made the  
rip from Keene-  
ok school in  
and. Already on  
s in addition to  
Red were Bold  
The Sly and Elo-

ay, the day after  
sure won the Blue  
s at Keeneland  
y slow time, a  
one of the Lex-  
s a little. But  
ould have been  
Blue Grass win-  
erthern Dancer,  
onair and Riva  
whom went on  
ceptionally fast  
slow times at

pect him to do  
extraordinary.  
Jolley, the train-  
er. "They  
him set a stakes  
time he runs.  
just to see him

again today, as  
riday. But unless  
ills before Satur-  
y may be on the  
r the Derby. At  
the racing is  
lots of mois-  
ide fast footing.  
ea has received  
rain this month  
rmally gets in

Pangburn, the  
and since  
today the racing  
trier than it had  
s. The rain, even  
dripped mostly to  
fizzled, appears  
E.

is track gets  
d softer it gets,  
s like different  
ad at the beach.  
ater, the sand is  
t. But tip betwe-  
s, where it's dry,  
very soft."  
ks become harder  
without rain. But  
rack here is too  
"cuppy"—an ex-  
emen use to de-  
nuation where a  
slips backward  
e digs in during

the striding sequence. Trainers of Derby also-rans frequently have complained that the surface was "too cuppy" for their horse.

"With this moisture we've been getting," said Pangburn, "I'm hoping it won't be cuppy next Saturday. It's got to get better."

According to the superintendent, the surface for yesterday's opening program of the 55-day meeting was "probably the slowest" he will get except for deep mud. Though the showers didn't affect the strip to keep it from being designated fast, Pangburn estimated it was "about one and a half seconds slower" than a typical fast track here.

That appraisal would seem to increase the possibility of Amano being entered in the Derby, which would raise the field to eight. Amano won the Stepping Stone Purse yesterday, beating a nothing field, but coming from last place to win by four lengths. His time of 1:24.45 was more than three seconds slower than Majestic Prince's stakes record of 1:21.35. Today, the colt's owner and trainer were leaving their options open.

## Dearly Precious and 3 Rivals

Dearly Precious, who was last year's 2-year-old filly champion, will have only three rivals Monday in the 29th running of the \$36,850 Prioresse Stakes at Aqueduct. Other trainers have hesitated to challenge Dearly Precious's nine-race winning streak, which includes a 12-length romp earlier this month in the Filletation at Plimkoo.

## Smith Runs 440 In 45 Seconds

Special to The New York Times  
ATLANTA, April 25—John Smith ran the fastest 440-yard dash of the year today, winning the event in 45 seconds at an International Track Association professional meet at Lakewood stadium. Smith, a member of the 1972 United States Olympic team, holds the world record of 44.5 seconds for the quarter-mile.

Warren Edmondson was named outstanding athlete of the meet for winning the 100-meter dash in 10.2 seconds, finishing a tenth of a second behind Smith in the 440, and running a strong 220-yard leg on a sprint medley relay team which turned in a time of 3 minutes 16 seconds, 1.2 seconds slower than the world record.

# Flyers Oust Leafs

Continued From Page 33

In the first period, Neely and Saleksi drew fighting majors in the final period after the game was decided.

Toronto's Claire Alexander was injured in the second period when he banged into the boards behind his team's net and had to be carried from the ice on a stretcher, but initial reports said he suffered an ankle injury.

The Flyers' Jack McIlhenny was hit in the head with a puck while on the bench in the same period. He was sent to the hospital as a precautionary measure.

Philadelphia Flyers 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 2  
First Period: Flyers 2, Leafs 0  
Second Period: Flyers 1, Leafs 1  
Third Period: Flyers 1, Leafs 0

## Bruins 3, Kings 0

BOSTON, April 25 (UPI)—Jean Ratelle scored two goals, giving him seven in the seven-game series, and assisted on another tonight as the Boston Bruins moved into the Stanley Cup semifinals with a 3-0 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

Gilles Gilbert, starting in goal because Gerry Cheevers had an injured right shoulder, had to make only 15 saves in posting his second shutout of the series.

Boston, held scoreless for nearly half the game, won the contest in a 2-39 span of the second period, as Ratelle and Ken Hodge scored power-play goals.

Ratelle scored at 9:42 while the Bruins had four skaters to Los Angeles' three. Gregg Sheppard's 30-foot shot was blocked by the Los Angeles goalie, Rogation Vachon, and Hodge tried to tack the rebound under the falling goalie. Vachon made the save, but the puck came out to Ratelle at the right post and the veteran center pushed it into the unguarded goal.

Hodge scored on Boston's next power-play opportunity after taking a pass from Ratelle. Hodge took a soft shot, then poked in his rebound to make it 2-0.

Ratelle capped the scoring at 6:16 of the final period, three seconds after the Bruins had killed a penalty. Gary Doak, a defenseman, Darryl Edstrand, passed to Ratelle at the King's blue line as Los Angeles was changing lines and Ratelle skated in alone and fired a 30-foot shot that went through Vachon's glove.

# Music: Brooklyn Strings End Season

The Brooklyn Academy of Music ended its third season of Saturday evening-Sunday afternoon chamber concerts yesterday with a charming Mozart-Leon Kirchner-Mozart program. The participants were Scott Nickrenz, the violinist who directed the series for the last two years; Donald Weilerstein, the first violinist of the Cleveland Quartet; Laurence Lesser, a cellist who, like Mr. Nickrenz, teaches at the New England Conservatory of Music; and Mr. Kirchner, who besides being a composer, is a pianist of sensitive musical gifts, if not the most refined technical finesse.

The concert began with Mozart's Piano Quartet No. 2 in E flat (K. 493) and continued with Mr. Kirchner's Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano. Composed in 1954, this trio marks a key step in the evolution of that part of the composer's style devoted to dramatic, fluidly changing styles in the service of an almost theatrical overall idea. This is music perfectly suited to the confines of the chamber-trio format, but it points to such ambitious later works as Mr. Kirchner's still fragmentary opera on Saul Bellow's "Henderson the Rain King."

Both pieces were attractive and attractively performed, but the capstone of the afternoon was Mozart's Divertimento for string trio in E flat (K. 563), as it must be on any program on which it appears. Despite its title, this is one of the noblest pieces in Mozart's entire body of work, the kind of music in which courtly grace is epitomized in a way that never trivializes the composer's deepest expression. Yesterday's performance wasn't the most letter-perfect imaginable, but it had a spirit and musicality worthy of the score.

# St. Cecilia Chorus in Brahms Requiem

The Brahms German Requiem has lately fallen into disrepute. Its conjunct, rather glutinous choral writing and the Biedermeier comfort of its Scriptural settings has had a deadening effect. Yet it is, if early, entirely characteristic Brahms, majestic in its beauty and containing at least one choral masterpiece, the emergence of the altos from the choral cloud of "Hilf, wo ist dein Sieg?"

by the Beethoven Choral Fantasy, in which John Challenger played a clangorous piano.

with harmonic cycles and with something Mr. Reich calls pulses. As performed by four voices and two bass clarinets, these pulses sound like unions with pronounced vibratos. The vibratos seem to quaver in and out of phase, producing a lovely, shimmering radiance quite unlike any sound this reviewer has ever heard.

## Gulli, Enrica Cavallo Give Enjoyable Recital

Franco Gulli and Enrica Cavallo, a married couple who play violin and piano, respectively, gave a most enjoyable recital Saturday night at the Hunter College Assembly Hall. Although both teach at Indiana University, they are Italians, which made their choice of a largely German program especially interesting. One of the three pieces was by Ferruccio Busoni, that part-Italian, part-German, part-Romantic, part-Classical hybrid whose music still hasn't been fully appreciated. Busoni's Sonata in E minor (Op. 29), an austere and moving piece, made a fine foil for Richard Strauss's early, more ebullient Sonata in E flat (Op. 18), composed around the same time. Beethoven's Sonata in A (Op. 30, No. 1) opened the recital.

Through it all, Mr. Gulli played with assured technical control, lovely tone and sensitively refined musical instincts, accompanied deftly at every turn by his wife.

As the composer pointed out in his program notes, the music's overall plan consists of these pulses gradually washing up like waves against the constant rhythm of the pianos and mallet instruments. The effect is extraordinary.

## The Opera

### Maralin Niska Sings in 'Cav' and 'Pag'

By ALLEN HUGHES  
Maralin Niska did a full evening's work Saturday night with the New York City Opera when she sang the leading soprano roles in both "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Sheryl Swint Plays Debut Piano Recital  
Sheryl Swint, in her New York debut recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, devoted the first half of her program to Chopin before moving on to Debussy and Prokofiev. Although Miss Swint possesses a strong technique and a forthright piano manner, her iron approach to the works and her elevated dynamic levels throughout did not make the best case for either of the first two composers.

Miss Swint's way with Chopin is not to give in to him, but to force his music to heel. For the bravura of the "Grande Polonaise Brillante" (Op. 22) this procedure worked well, but it could not conquer the unseizable liquidities of the F sharp Impromptu or poeticize the slower passages of the Sonata No. 2 in B flat minor. Technically, her left hand was intrusive when it should have been supportive, and her sense of rubato applied rather than innate.

## Best's Goal Gives Aztecs a Victory

George Best scored the only goal as the Los Angeles Aztecs defeated the Rochester Lancers 1-0, in a North American soccer league game yesterday at Torrance, Calif.

Extraordinary Sound Is Produced by Reich  
Steve Reich's "Music for 18 Musicians," which was given its world premiere by Mr. Reich's performing ensemble at Town Hall on Saturday, marks the beginning of a new and intriguing phase in the composer's work.

Prokofiev's Sonata No. 2 (Op. 14) fared best, perhaps because the work can be read as Chopin mated with iron.

## Day's Entries at Aqueduct

Table listing horse races at Aqueduct with columns for race number, time, and various statistics.

## Harkers Raceway Entries

Table listing horse races at Harkers Raceway with columns for race number, time, and various statistics.

## Rutgers Five Losses

ROME, April 25 (AP)—The Italian national basketball team, connected on 24 of 33 free throws today and defeated Rutgers 110-107, and captured the four-team Nazzari Tournament in Rome's Sports Palace.

## Dutch Sextet Wins in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, April 25 (UPI)—Three goals by Robbets Renstrobink helped the Netherlands crush Belgium, 5-0, today in the quarterfinals of the European Nations Soccer Cup.

## TENNIS

Wesley 1

## Only American gives you the right time of day: 9 a.m. Noon. 4:30 p.m.

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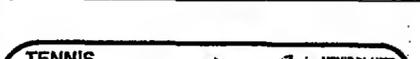


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# Impact of Court's Ruling on Low-Income Housing Is Seen Far Off

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL  
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, April 25—The Supreme Court's ruling last week that Federal courts can order the construction of low-income public housing in white suburbs to alleviate urban racial segregation is being greeted by some suburban officials with a mixture of criticism and indifference.

At the same time, civil rights advocates, while hailing the court's 8-to-0 ruling as an important breakthrough, are warning that it will take a long time before the decision has a tangible impact.

They are also cautioning against interpreting the decision as a panacea that will bring relief to minorities in the decayed housing that abounds in the nation's inner-city slums.

The court, acting in a 10-year-old Chicago suit, *Hills v. Gautreaux*, said on Tuesday that Federal courts could order suburban public housing to ease racial segregation in cities even when the suburbs involved have not been proved guilty of practicing housing discrimination.

deal with central-city segregation rather than limiting such a plan to the geographic confines of the city proper.

It is this aspect of the ruling that has pleased civil rights leaders, particularly in light of the court's ruling in 1974 in a Detroit school desegregation case in which it said that a Federal judge could not impose an area-wide plan to end segregation in a single school district.

The housing case, named for Dorothy Gautreaux, a deceased litigant in this suit, involved the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, which in 1974 had been found by a United States Court of Appeals to have violated the Constitution for years by allowing federally subsidized public housing in Chicago to be built only in black neighborhoods.

Alexander Polikoff, who handled the case for Mrs. Gautreaux and the others as a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union and a local group called Businessmen for the Public Interest, said in an interview that the decision meant that "a crucial concept is now before us."

"It will take a long time," Mr. Polikoff said. "After all,

it took us 40 years to develop our residential apartheid pattern."

The real significance of the ruling, he said, is that it might force a change in the direction of Federal housing policies.

The Supreme Court ruling means that the Gautreaux case now goes back to Judge Richard E. Austin in United States District Court here, where a hearing to discuss a metropolitan housing plan has been called for May 24.

The Supreme Court decision was hailed by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, who fought Judge Austin's original ruling in 1969 when it was limited to scattering public housing in white neighborhoods of the city, but not the suburbs.

"The only way to do something about housing is on a metropolitan basis," Mr. Daley told newsmen.

housing construction in the suburbs, there won't be any."

"The Court is trying to protect one group's rights at the expense of other groups in society," said Mrs. Edwin Dropka, president of Save Our Suburbs, a coalition of Illinois suburban civic organizations.

Mayor Gibson's View  
Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor of Newark, one of the nation's most beleaguered urban centers, said that while he was pleased with the court ruling, "I have to concern myself with our residents and the public housing we have to offer them. We've had our own problems and this is what I must be concerned with."

Norman Threadgill, president of the Newark chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said of the decision: "This may eventually have some meaning, but it will take quite a few years before the decision has any measurable impact at all."

A canvass of suburban officials in the Detroit area—a city with a large black and poor population—showed that most were not overly concerned about the ruling.

of suburban St. Clair Shores, Johnsoo, executive director of the local "branch of the N.A.A.C.P., said the ruling "will naturally help the integration of schools. It will also help economically to allow poor people to live in the suburbs where new jobs are coming."

James Wallace, economist for the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Boston area, said: "This decision will have considerable impact because in the past we have dealt with city and not suburb."

Several civil rights advocates said they hoped to see the decision used to achieve that purpose.

"It's a great theory right now," said William Drew, Milwaukee's Commissioner of City Development. "But the problem is there is no housing program now. If Congress did enact a new housing program, I'd recommend we do build in the suburbs."

In Atlanta, Mrs. John Delleing, contact: Jerry Colman, *New York Law Journal*, 258 Broadway, New York, New York 10007 (212) 964-8400

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## Planners Back Times Sq. As Convention Center Site

By EDWARD RANZAL

Times Square and the proposed new convention center need each other, the Regional Plan Association said yesterday.

The center needs the mix of theaters, restaurants and hotels to be found in the Times Square area, said John P. Keith, the association president.

"And Times Square needs the convention center," he said. "I would transform the area from one of the tawdriest in the city."

The association suggested that its plan be carefully considered along with two other sites now under consideration—Battery Park City or the 34th Street railroad yards just east of the Hudson River.

However, the final draft of a feasibility study of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, already in the hands of city officials, will favor the 34th Street site. The official announcement of the recommendation is expected soon.

Two Possible Sites  
The association suggested two possible Times Square sites in the midst of the entertainment center. The first would be between Seventh and Eighth Avenues from 40th Street to 43d Street, and the second would be a midblock corridor between the Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue from 42d to 47th Street.

The Regional Plan Association is a research and planning agency supported by voluntary membership to promote development of the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan region.

The initial reaction of city officials to the association's proposals was that it would require lengthy condemnation proceedings and be too costly.

Mr. Keith said that placing the center in the Times Square area would put it within walking distance of "the greatest assembly of public transportation, hotels, theaters and restaurants in the country."

More Profitable  
"And the center could reverse the deterioration of Times Square," he said. "Convention-related uses would become more profitable than pornography and push much of it out. Cleaning up Times Square by police action has been difficult. That's a weak weapon against profits. The better solution is a plant seeds of more valuable uses."

Plans for the new convention center were officially proposed by the administration of Mayor John Lindsay. The plans called for a \$231 million complex atop pilings in the Hudson River from 44th Street to 47th Street. But because of the city's fiscal difficulties construction of the center was put off.

It was then proposed that the center be situated on land owned by Battery Park City and constructed under the control of the Port Authority at an estimated cost of \$125 million. The West 34th Street site was advanced by Donald Trump, a private developer

who is the 29-year-old son of the founder of the Trump real estate organization. The center would be built over the Penno Central yards bounded by West 33d and West 37th Streets and 11th and 12th Avenues.

Battery Park is close to subways, but at present there are no hotels and few entertainment facilities nearby. Mr. Trump's site has a proximity to midtown hotels, restaurants and theaters.

The Regional Plan Association's proposal would place the center practically in the middle of Times Square activities. As for the two other sites under consideration, Mr. Keith said:

Crowd Problems  
"Neither of the sites now being examined could easily handle either the daily crowds or the peak crowds. Polls show that a few out-of-town users of the subways and taxis and roads would be hard-pressed to connect the Battery Park site with midtown hotels when a full house lets out. The railroad site does not even offer a close subway connection."

Mr. Keith said that parcels in the Seventh-Eighth Avenue area the price might be as high as \$10 million and recent sales suggest the price might be as high as \$15 million. He estimated that the cost of the American site might be somewhat higher.

"But the transportation and pollution savings and the extra business a Times Square site would stimulate for stores and theaters probably would offset the higher costs of Times Square land," he asserted.

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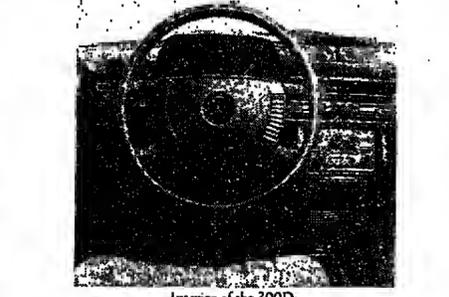
## The 5-cylinder Mercedes-Benz 300D. Another engineering milestone that has quietly inspired a change in traditional automotive design.

The Mercedes-Benz 300D has quietly changed the rules of the automobile game. This 5-cylinder Diesel automobile is an engineering milestone that offers a unique combination of performance, luxury, economy and quality.

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For other manufacturers, a car with the myriad blessings of the 300D is somewhere far down the road. The 300D is here now. With it, Mercedes-Benz underscores its reputation for establishing new standards.

Unique in all the world  
Four decades ago, Mercedes-Benz demonstrated the benefits of Diesel power. Now, the 5-cylinder engine in the 300D widely expands that list. It banishes forever the image of the Diesel as a tough, noisy workhorse. The 300D is indeed a thoroughbred.



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Unlike any other make, the 300D takes advantage of precombustion chamber Diesel engine design. This development, pioneered by Mercedes-Benz, delivers a longer, smoother power pulse as well as more efficient combustion. The result: A combination of mileage and exhaust emission levels that no comparable gasoline-engined sedan can approach.

Of course, the exact mileage you get depends on how and where you drive, as well as the condition

and equipment of your automobile. But according to estimates published by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (highway driving: 28 mpg; city driving: 22 mpg), the 20.6-gallon fuel supply of the 300D should have no mobile leering it cruise 500 highway miles between fill-ups.

Even if all your driving were in town, your 300D should stop-and-go more than 400 miles on a single tank. Compare that to your present car.

No tune-ups—ever  
When you do stop for fuel, a 300D offers several more pleasant surprises. First, Diesel fuel is usually cheaper than even regular gasoline. Countrywide, the difference averages 4¢-7¢ per gallon less. Second, Diesel fuel is plentiful. Thousands and thousands of stations sell it all across America. Third, since Diesel fuel has more energy per gallon than gasoline, every gallon not only costs you less, it takes you farther.

Another plus: With a 300D you can happily forget about that expensive automotive custom known as the conventional tune-up. Because it has no spark plugs, points, distributor, condenser or carburetor, the Mercedes-Benz 300D never needs one.

The complete sedan  
When you compare it to most full-sized sedans, the 300D is a materials miser. It is not as big, not as heavy and not as thirsty. But it is every bit as practical and comfortable.

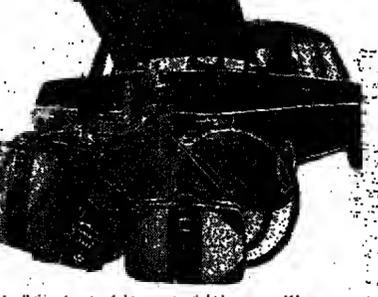
In fact, the 300D is a full 5-passenger sedan. Besides its generous interior, its trunk boasts a spacious 17.5 cubic feet of volume. On top of that, the 300D abounds with countless examples of innovative Mercedes-Benz safety engineering.

The 300D does lack one thing. A lengthy option list. The reason is its complete array of standard equipment. Included are: Power-assisted steering and brakes, automatic transmission, air conditioning, electric windows, cruise control, central locking sys-

tem, halogen fog lights and an AM/FM receiver.

### The forerunner's reward

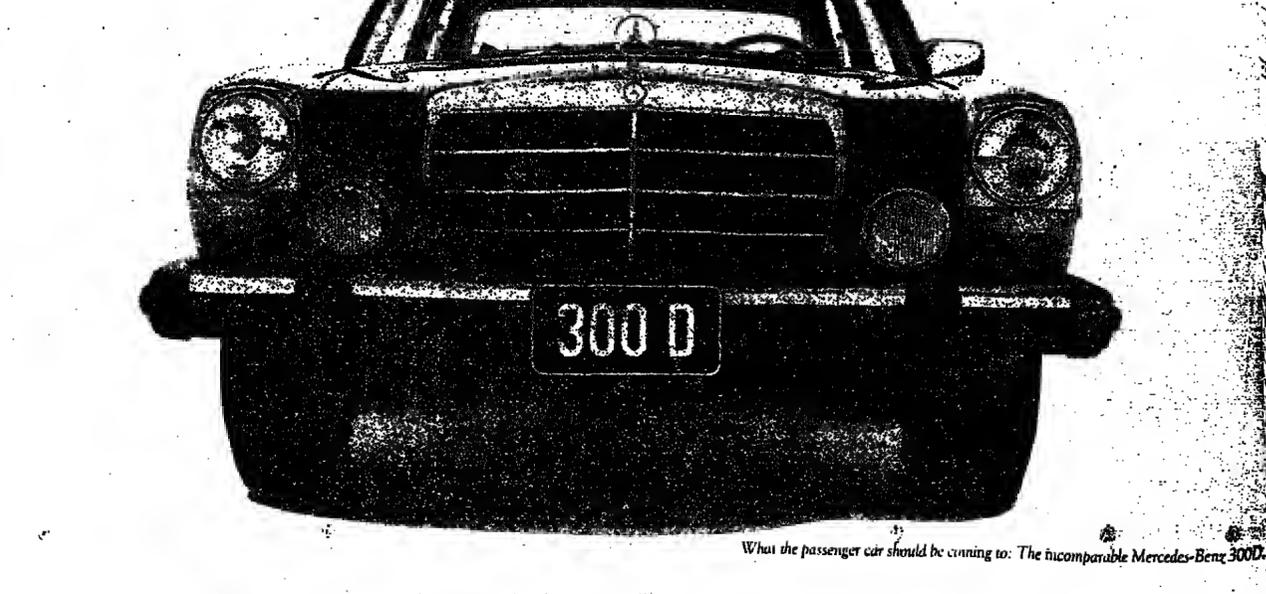
Clearly, the 300D goes a long way towards previewing the sedan of the future. As a result, this forerunner will doubtless be a standout in a final key area. Resale value. Over the past five years Mercedes-Benz automobiles have held their value better than any other make of luxury car sold in America. It stands to reason that the 300D will be no exception. After all, an automobile which is years ahead today is bound to be a sound asset while the others are trying to catch up tomorrow.



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Pay of Executives Trails Superstars

By LEONARD SLOANE

The acceptance by Barbara Walters last week of a five-year, \$1 million-a-year contract as television network anchorwoman for the American Broadcasting Companies Inc. brought into sharp focus the difference between salaries of "personalities" and those of top executives at major American corporations.

Although annual earnings of many leading entertainment and sports superstars have for years approached or exceeded \$1 million, the chief officers of giant enterprises—even those responsible for billion-dollar operations—have generally lagged behind.

One explanation for this gap is that sports and show business figures often have fewer years of big-money earnings than business executives. But public performers can obviously command higher fees than behind-the-scenes managers. It's the stars that attract the customers.

However, executives can increase their take-home pay by raising their stock options, expense accounts and other corporate fringe benefits rather than by enlarging their salaries and paying Federal income tax on an ordinary income basis.

And, of course, many businessmen increase their net worth by entrepreneurial means—buying and selling securities, real estate, companies and other properties—and thereby being taxed at the lower capital-gains rate.

Nevertheless, executives' egos need assuaging and some still consider salary the best "fringe benefit" of all. Executive recruiters in the management field indicate that the day of \$1 million-a-year salaries at huge corporations is not too far away.

Last year Mesulam Riklis, chairman of the Rapid-American Corporation, received \$915,866 in total remuneration, including a \$500,000 finder's fee for the sale of the company's Playtex division to Esmark Inc. Harold S. Geneen, chairman of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, earned \$776,085, including deferred and incentive compensation.

Next was Charles G. Bluhdorn, chairman of Gulf and Western Industries Inc., with \$588,560. Harry J. Gray, chairman and president of the United Technologies Corporation, earned \$569,062, and Robert K. Heimann, chairman and president of American Brands Inc., made \$561,607.

Thomas A. Murphy, chairman of the General Motors Corporation, received \$540,625. Slack auto sales held down bonuses last year in the traditionally high-paying auto industry.

A growing trend in executive compensation recently has been the use of a complete package of salary and benefits including a bonus for signing, to lure management men. The largest such package was encompassed

Continued on Page 44, Column 2



Mesulam Riklis, Rapid-American Corporation. \$915,866



Charles G. Bluhdorn, Gulf & Western Industries. \$588,560



Harold S. Geneen, I.T.&T. Corporation. \$776,085

WALL ST. DIVIDED ON FED'S ACTIONS

Some Analysts See Effort to Raise Interest Rates, While Others Don't

By JOHN H. ALLAN

The Federal Reserve's actions in the credit markets last Thursday and Friday divided Wall Street into two unarmied camps. One concluded that the central bank had decided to push interest rates higher, while the other contended, with equal conviction, that the money managers on Liberty Street had done no such thing.

The higher rate adherents clearly won the credit market skirmishes that took place last Thursday afternoon and Friday. Fixed-income security prices dropped sharply, and interest rates climbed swiftly.

While the initial reaction of the credit markets themselves provided some impressive evidence backing the higher-rate camp, bond dealers, investment managers and money market economists were deeply divided about what the Fed did, or didn't, do late last week.

Comments Made

By the end of the week, no clear consensus had developed. There were those who agreed with Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, who declared: "Federal Reserve operations in date do not suggest a firming in credit policy."

There were others who agreed with Aubrey G. Lanston & Company, which stated: "The sudden weakening in market prices came as it became increasingly apparent that the Federal Reserve was moving ever so cautiously in the direction of slightly less accommodative posture."

The events that caused this division of opinion were several. On Thursday, the Federal Reserve waited longer than expected before providing reserves to the banking system, and later that afternoon it reported a large increase in the money supply. On Friday the Federal Reserve permitted the funds rate to rise to 4 1/2 percent for some time before injecting more temporary reserves by negotiating six-day repurchase agreements.

Large Purchases

In support of his conclusion that the Fed had not firmed credit policy, Mr. Kaufman noted that the central bank had provided a large amount of reserves to maintain the Federal funds rate around the 4 1/2 percent level. Open market purchases of Government securities were "extraordinarily large," he said.

On Thursday, when the Federal Reserve "surely was aware" of the big increases in money supply, the central bank bought Treasury bills outright, the Salomon Brothers economist pointed out.

The Federal Reserve's decision "to maintain its current posture for the present" was continued, is probably based on four considerations: Money supply growth, though large for the last three weeks, should slow up; recent growth in the monetary aggregates is not alarming if it is interpreted over a longer time span; bank lending is subnormal for this period of the business cycle, and, finally, the Fed would probably prefer to hold policy

Continued on Page 45, Column 6

Administration and Critics At Odds on Antitrust Laws

White House Drops Support of Some Stricter Bills

By ROBERT M. SMITH

WASHINGTON, April 25 — On Sixth Street, near the Capitol, there are two chunky, 14-foot-high statues suggestive of the socialist realist school. They represent the violent efforts of a shirtless man, with bulging muscles, to rein in an untamed horse.

The man and the horse have been locked in this sculptured combat since 1942. The two institutions they represent—the Federal Trade Commission and American business—have been locked in combat a lot longer than that. The question heard every time the Government promises energetic enforcement of the antitrust laws is: Who is winning—the man or the horse, the regulations or the monopolists?

Recent Activity

The question comes up now not only because the Ford Administration has promised "vigorous antitrust enforcement" by the F.T.C. and the antitrust division of the Justice Department but also because it has emphasized one of its major remedies for an ailing economy.

Yet the Administration in the last several weeks has appeared to flip-flop on a number of major issues and to call into question the seriousness of its antitrust commitment.

The Administration denies that it has weakened its enthusiasm for tracking down price-fixing and rooting out combinations of business power that reduce competition and raise prices. But its critics point out that any slackening in antitrust vigor now could have disastrous consequences because of the Administration's drive for deregulation of business.

President Ford's theory is that, freed of governmental interference and protection, American business will respond to market forces—demand and competition—and become more efficient.

If governmental regulation disappears, however, to be followed by complacency of individualists who prefer shared monopolies, there will be less efficiency, higher prices and larger combinations of financial and political power.

Reversals Noted

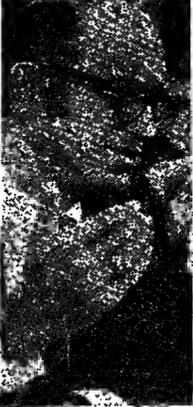
In the Senate, Edward M. Kennedy called attention to the Administration's antitrust reversals by quoting a song: "First you say you do, and then you don't. First you say you will, and then you won't."

The Massachusetts Democrat also warned "if the Administration is going to back down and oppose or even waffle on legislation that would better enable both the Government and private citizens to police competition, this will reduce the prospects for enactment [by Congress] of regulatory reform proposals."

The Administration has recently taken these actions on antitrust.

The Administration for a year and a half supported a bill to let state attorneys general sue companies for antitrust violations that cost citizens money, but then the President told

Continued on Page 45, Column 1



Thomas E. Kauper, Assistant Attorney General and antitrust chief, lost support on Government intervention in mergers.

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Continued on Page 45, Column 1

Bank Earnings Down—or Are They?

Earnings of Largest Bank Holding Companies

Bank Holding Company	Deposits on Mar. 31, 1976 (in billions)	Operating earnings (in billions)		Provision for loan losses (in millions)	
		1st qtr. 1976	% change from 1st qtr. 1975	1st qtr. 1976	% change from 1st qtr. 1975
BankAmerica	\$54.1	\$70.5	+7.1	\$32.5	+25.5
Citicorp	44.4	90.8	+7.7	75.2	+4.4
Chase Manhattan	34.7	27.2	-57.4	82.7	+4.4
Manufacturers Hanover	22.9	33.7	-14.6	22.2	+1.1
Chemical New York	18.8	20.4	-24.2	29.7	+1.1
J. P. Morgan & Co.	13.7	44.9	-8.2	20.4	+2.0
Bankers Trust	15.7	15.2	-38.3	25.0	+2.0
Continental Illinois	15.7	33.5	+5.0	19.0	+2.0
Western Bancorp.	15.3	20.0	-13.8	12.5	+2.0
First Chicago	13.2	24.9	-13.8	26.5	+2.0

The New York Times/April 26, 1976

Confidence on Peso Grows: Devaluation Denials

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Confidence in the Mexican peso has grown in the last 22 years, and is becoming a suspect international money sign, corporate private investors are quietly converting them into

the peso has been depressing the peso basically in Mexico's big foreign debt, \$18 billion of which an estimated \$6 billion or \$8 billion consists of foreign holdings of investment instruments in their financiers.

Moreover, Mexico's inflation is perhaps 20 percent greater than ours. A fourth of their labor force is unemployed, with many more underemployed.

When one adds this potential social unrest to Mexico's \$3.8 billion trade deficit last year and heavy overseas borrowings, one can see how the devaluation rumors started.

Mexican financiers are similar to savings and loan associations in this country. They offer interest rates as high as 12 percent a year on bearer bonds, deposits and notes. These obligations are often denominated in pesos and have been highly popular with United States investors in the Middle West and Southwest. Such investments are not guaranteed by the Government of Mexico, although in a few rare cases when a financier has failed the country's central bank has made good for losses incurred by holders of the entity's obligations.

Continued on Page 45, Column 5

Tool Orders Rose In First Quarter; Shipments Slipped

The machine tool industry had a busy first quarter with orders totaling \$414.85 million, or 34.3 percent higher than in the first three months of 1975, the Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend. However, shipments slipped by 16.2 percent to \$333.5 million, which left the industry's backlog of orders at \$1.16 billion on March 31, a year earlier the backlog stood at \$2.1 billion.

The Machinery Dealers National Association, which reports on sales of used machine tools, said that first quarter sales reached an index level of 155.2, the highest for any first quarter. The index is based on average monthly sales in 1972, as 100. The previous high for any first quarter was 151.4 in 1974.

Net new orders for all new machine tools totaled \$163.9 million in March, up 13.3 percent from the February level and 106.9 percent higher than in March 1975. Orders for metal-cutting tools, at \$122.5 million, were 11.3 percent higher than in February and 97.9 percent higher than a year before. First-quarter orders were \$306.2 million, up 73.7 percent from the year-earlier level.

March orders for metal-forming tools rose 19.8 percent since February to \$41.4 million and were 138.7 percent above the March 1975 total. Orders for the first quarter, at \$118.8 million, were 11.3 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1975.

Continued on Page 44, Column 3

KODAK LIFTS NET 23% IN QUARTER

Sales Up 16%—Sustained Demand for Photographic Equipment Is Cited

The Eastman Kodak Company reported yesterday that its earnings rose 23 percent in the 12 weeks ended last March 31 from the corresponding period of 1975 on a 16 percent gain in sales.

Wide net earnings of the huge photographic manufacturer rose 23 percent in the first quarter, equal to 73 cents a share, compared with \$96 million and 59 cents a share a year earlier. Worldwide sales, also in rounded figures, rose to \$1.14 billion from \$989 million.

According to Gerald B. Zar, Walter A. Fallon, president, the improved results reflected "sustained demand for photographic products worldwide, and a sharp upturn from the depression markets of a year ago for films, plastics and industrial chemicals."

The report did not mention the new line of instant photography cameras introduced by Kodak last week, but did note that consumer acceptance of the company's new "Instamatic" cameras introduced last fall "continued at a high level" in the first quarter.

While Kodak's top executives noted a broad improvement in

Continued on Page 44, Column 1

Time Again Running Out For French Watch Grant

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

BESANCON, France—The clean, low buildings fan out across several acres of immaculate lawns and flowering gardens behind the big white clock tower tolling the knell of the Lip watch company.

Workers refused to accept the first pronouncement of bankruptcy for France's leading watchmaker three years ago. By filing the jobs of the managers, setting up their own sales force and continuing production, schedules and payrolls, the workers brought forth a second life for the company.

In those heady days, when the ingenuity of a relatively small group of workers was able to win the sympathy of practically an entire nation, Lip became a symbol of the resistance of labor to blind economic forces.

The Government and some of France's more progressive industrialists had invested \$45 million of fresh money into the company to prove—as one of the new stockholders, the industrialist Antoine Riboud, put it—"that the competitive system is capable of taking into account, and resolving, social tensions."

The new owners are now calling it quits. In declaring the company to be in a state of nonpayment of its bills

and filing a petition under the bankruptcy law, the company's president, Jean Sarnell, grimly observed, "Lip is a bottomless pit—everybody has been dreaming."

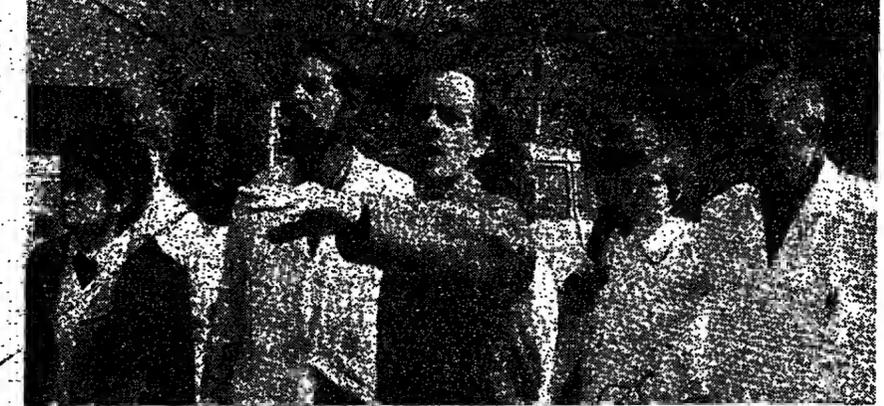
Once again the workers have mounted a campaign to save their jobs, but this time the response is not the same. Even here in Besancon, a city of 160,000 that was founded as a Roman settlement inside a loop of the Doubs River, sympathy has given way to indifference.

As word came that the company was about to be thrown into receivership, workers staged a demonstration, not far from the triumphal arch that the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius built for his victorious legions nearly 2,000 years ago. The workers' march created hardly a stir.

"You tell me the truth," one small-business man said here. "Lip has gotten too much attention and too much money."

Even Charles Piaget, the fiery union leader who was perhaps chiefly responsible for saving the operation three years ago, concedes that the times are different.

"Our strategy has been modified by events," he told a newsman as he and many of the 900 other workers at



Charles Piaget, the fiery union leader, who was chiefly responsible for saving the Lip watch concern three years ago, gesturing during a recent demonstration outside the factory in Besancon in France.

the plant spread out through city and countryside distributing tracts analyzing the financial position of Lip and the technological position of the French watch industry.

The message they are now trying to bring to an unenthusiastic French public is that all 200 watch manufacturers in the Jura region of eastern France are in trouble

because of intense competition, chiefly from the United States and Japan, in the electronic watches.

What is needed to preserve the vitality of the sector and 12,000 jobs, says Mr. Piaget, is a Government-sponsored program to restructure the industry and mobilize its skills and research potential into a more aggressive com-

petitive force. The alternative, he says, is reversion to agriculture and tourism as economic activities.

As the nation's leading watch company, Lip would become the manning of the proposed restructuring effort. In effect, jobs would be saved by a Government take-over, which has already occurred

in France in such other weak industries as aerospace, shipbuilding and computers, where foreign competition has also been severe.

Three years ago it was a question of saving a single company. Now Mr. Piaget and other union delegates talk of an entire industrial

Continued on Page 44, Column 6

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## Advertising

### TV News Drawing Advertisers

**Zebra, Founded in '69, Goes Out of Business**  
By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY  
Now the question is: What will Barbara Walters' arrival at the ABC-TV network at \$1 million a year do to the prices of commercial time on the evening news show?

On Madison Avenue, where the buying is done, the belief is that there will be no immediate effect and that only time will tell.

Commercial time on evenings news shows on all three networks for the fourth quarter is very much in demand because it is a more efficient buy than prime time where unit prices are at record highs.

"The demand now is overwhelming, and the networks are selling all the time they've got at super prices," said Stephen M. Left, senior vice president of McCann-Erickson. He said he doesn't believe the networks can possibly ask for more.

Referring to Miss Walters' impending arrival, he added, "If the ratings move, I think they're going to really sock it to us."

During the evening news, CBS currently gets about 28 percent of the television audience, NBC about 26 percent and ABC about 20 percent.

ABC, media people say, tends to get more dollars for each percentage point than the other networks because its audience is younger, something that most advertisers like.

Additional advertisers may be attracted to the ABC evening news because of curiosity about the impact of Miss Walters, but they are not likely to stay unless the ratings show some action.

Mitchell Lipman, a vice president at Doyle Dane Bernbach, doesn't believe there's going to be a great impact because he doesn't consider Barbara Walters to be a mass media figure. The NBC "Today" show, he said, really doesn't deliver a mass audience—only about 4.6 percent of all TV households, some 70 million.

The ABC evening news, he said, is already strong in major markets, where Miss Walters is known, but weak in the smaller markets, where she isn't.

"She doesn't come with any mass audience," he said. Joseph W. Ostrow, senior vice president of Young & Rubicam, thinks it might be more interesting to watch what effect Miss Walters' departure will have on the "Today" show since ABC's "Good Morning, America," has begun to climb in the ratings.

He does, however, think that ABC's hiring the first woman to be a network evening newscaster is "a very smart breakthrough" because at 7 P.M., when the program goes on, "women are still available to networks heavier than men."

Two months ago, one agency reported it bought a schedule of 30-second spots on the ABC evening news for \$16,000 a spot. Last week, another agency reports, ABC was asking \$18,000 for the same time.

In television, though, what you ask is not always what you get. Pricing is negotiable. However, media people say, for the fourth quarter the networks are getting pretty

### Zebra, Founded in '69, Goes Out of Business

Zebra Associates, which was the largest black-owned advertising agency, has gone out of business.

This was announced last week by Joan Murray, the former WCBS-TV news reporter who was executive vice president of the agency. She founded it in 1969 with the late Raymond A. League.

Zebra really ceased operations on Feb. 27 when it met its last payroll, according to Bill Castleberry, the agency's last president. He has since opened Bill Castleberry Associates.

The Zebra shop, which had an integrated staff, specialized in creating advertising aimed at blacks. Its client list included such big corporations as American Telephone and Telegraph and General Foods. Its billings peak was about \$3.4 million, Mr. Castleberry said.

much what they're asking on the evening news.

For the fourth quarter CBS is asking \$20,000 and NBC \$18,000. Prime time, on the other hand, is more like \$30,000 to \$80,000 for 30-second spots.

If ABC were to get what it is asking for on a year-round, seven-day-a-week basis, then the annual advertising income for its evening news would be over \$78 million.

A small percentage of that would be shared with the 194 stations that carry the ABC evening news, but most of the money goes for overhead. James T. Shaw, vice president-network sales, says that the network's news operation is getting very close to being profitable on an annual basis.

One of the reasons the networks are keeping their unit prices high, Mr. Ostrow of Young & Rubicam believes, is the rule that says political candidates must be sold air time at the lowest prices for the 90 days prior to Election Day.

What media people seem to be concerned about over the Walters deal is that it will lead to salary escalation generally in network news and that the networks will

try to pass along the extra cost to the advertisers. And you know who the advertisers pass it along to.

**Givenchy Campaign**  
If the headline "Let Givenchy Hug You" appeals to you, perhaps you will soon find yourself the owner of a pair of Givenchy Body Smoother pantyhose for Round-The-Clock Hosiery, from Pennaco, a division of U.S. Industries.

The advertising, by Martin Landey, Arlow Advertising, will start running in September in such magazines as Vogue, Glamour, Cosmopolitan, The Ladies' Home Journal, Redbook, McCall's, The New York Times Magazine and Sunset. Facing the full-page, four-color hug offer will be a page of store listings.

Come and get your hug.

**New-Flavor Cordial**  
Hiram Walker Cordials, obviously in competition with Howard Johnson's ice cream, is adding a new-flavor cordial to its existing 30. This one is Swiss Chocolate Almond; and the division is giving it the largest advertising push ever.

McCaffrey & McCall has done the advertising. ("The best thing to happen to chocolate since almonds.") The consumer media schedule lists Gourmet, People, Time and Better Homes and Gardens.

**Woman Traveler**  
Eastern Air Lines is making a pitch to the woman traveler with a 12-page insert booklet in the May issue of Vogue entitled "Fashion on the Go!"

The insert, prepared by Vogue's promotion department, will also run in Travel Weekly and in ReView, Eastern's in-flight magazine.

In other words, it's getting mileage.

**Agency's Research**

The column last week on the Advertising Council's new campaign on the free enterprise system caused some misunderstanding concerning the research done by Compton Advertising, the volunteer agency, into the public's knowledge of the system. The story intended to report that it was the public's knowledge that was "woefully lacking" out the agency's research.

### New Corporate Bonds

(For week ended April 22, 1976)

Date	Rating	Amount	Issue	Offering	Yield	Current	Why	Yield
4/22	Aaa	500	Amalachi Per 1st	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	25	Utah P & L 1st	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	50	Sea Bell 1st Deb	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	40	Pennsylvania El 1st	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	50	Pub Sec 2nd 1st	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	200	Bel Canada Deb	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	50	Alabama Per 1st	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	125	South Call 1st	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	300	Southern Bell Tel	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	100	Phila Elec 2nd	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
4/22	Aaa	100	Int'l Harv Co	95-96	9.25	9.25	...	9.25

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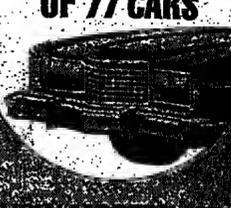


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The meat and potato medium.

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It's a fact that of all the newspaper readers in Boston, we reach over 80% of those spending more than \$50 a week for groceries.

Add to this Channel One's instant prime airtime, and incomparable programming, and you see why Channel One is the most cost-effective medium for food advertising in the city. If you're selling food in Boston, we're the one. The number one channel for reaching the people you want to reach. We're The Boston Globe.

## The Boston Globe

The No. 1 Advertising Medium in Boston

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- IN NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS: Loews Paradise Island Hotel & Villas.
- IN LONDON, ENGLAND: Loews Churchill.
- IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA: Loews La Concorde.
- IN MONTE-CARLO, MONACO: Loews Monte-Carlo.
- IN SANTO DOMINGO, D.R.: Loews Dominicana (Opening Spring 1976).
- IN MONTREAL, CANADA: Hotel Loews La Cite (Opening Spring 1976).

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During the past 12 months TIME has received 23 major awards for journalistic excellence—a performance unmatched by any other magazine. These honors represent not only a recognition of TIME's staff, but an acknowledgment of TIME's basic premise: to write of the world each week with humane and intelligent curiosity in a way that makes something happen inside the reader's head.

#### SCIENCE

Aviation/Space Writers Association's Special Citation to Frederic Golden for the TIME cover story "Appointment in Space."

#### PUBLIC SERVICE

National Magazine Awards presented by the Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Special Award to TIME Magazine for its July 4, 1976 Bicentennial Issue.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY

Newspaper Guild of New York Page One Awards—Special Honorable Mention to photographer David Burnett for "Crowd Mourning Peron's Death," and to photographer Eddie Adams for "Abu Dhabi Boat Race."

#### PHOTOGRAPHY

White House News Photographers Association First Prize in the Picture Story category to Walter Bennett and three Honorable Mentions in the Picture Story and Feature Story categories to Dirck Halstead.

#### COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

New York Press Photographers Association First Prize in Color Features and Color News categories to Dirck Halstead.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY

New York Press Photographers Association First Prize in portrait category and Second Prize in General News, Feature News and Color News categories to Eddie Adams.

#### SCIENCE

American Institute of Physics Annual Science writing award (single prize) to Frederic Golden for cover story "Forecast: Earthquake."

#### PUBLIC SERVICE

National Headliners Club special award to TIME Magazine for "Special 1776 issue commemorating the Bicentennial."

#### PUBLIC SERVICE

Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal to TIME Magazine for special July 4, 1776 Bicentennial Issue.

#### FOREIGN REPORTING

Overseas Press Club Award for Photographic Reporting from Abroad to Eddie Adams.

#### ECONOMICS

Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal to George Church for cover story "Can Capitalism Survive?"

#### ART

Finlandia Foundation Award to Philip Herrera for "The Maestro's Late Works"—article on Finnish architect, Alvar Aalto.

#### NATIONAL NEWS

New York State Bar Association Media Award to Jose Ferrer, James Atwater & John Leo for cover story on crime, "The Crime Wave."

#### CONTEMPORARY LIVING

Penney-Missouri Award in the Contemporary Living category to Michael Demarest for cover story on "The American Pet."

#### EDUCATION

South Carolina Education Association's special award "for distinguished service in the promotion of America's Bicentennial" to TIME Magazine for its July 4, 1776 Bicentennial Issue.

#### MAGAZINE GRAPHICS

The Morris Gordon Award for Outstanding Achievement in Visual Communication to John Durniak.

#### BUSINESS & FINANCE

John Hancock Award for Excellence in business and financial journalism to Marshall Loeb for cover story "Faisal and Oil."

#### LAW

American Bar Association's "Certificate of Merit to TIME Magazine and to Jose Ferrer, Edward Magnuson and Donald Morrison for a series of articles representative of the magazine's coverage of the final year of the Watergate affair.

#### MEDICINE

Sigma Delta Chi Deadline Club's "Special Achievement" plaque to Peter Stoler for cover story "Exploring the Frontiers of the Mind."

#### BUSINESS & FINANCE

Gerald Loeb Awards for distinguished business and financial journalism to Marshall Loeb for cover story "Faisal and Oil."

#### ECONOMICS

Lincoln University's Unity in Media Awards—first place for economic reporting—to TIME Magazine for cover story on "America's Rising Black Middle Class."

#### MEDICINE

American Medical Association's Journalism Award in the magazine category to Peter Stoler for his cover story "Exploring the Frontiers of the Mind."

#### MEDICINE

National Association of Science Writers Science-in-Society Award to Peter Stoler for cover story on the brain, "Exploring the Frontiers of the Mind."

## TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine

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A WORLD REPORT

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CAN DAMAGE YOU

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HUNTINGTON-HORSE COUNTRY... HUNTINGTON-LOYDS NECK... CLEAN WATERFRONT

HUNTINGTON-LOYDS NECK... CLEAN WATERFRONT... HUNTINGTON-LOYDS NECK

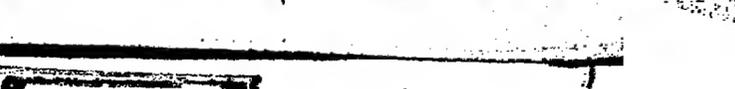
MANHATTAN... MANHATTAN... MANHATTAN

WEST WASHINGTON... WEST WASHINGTON... WEST WASHINGTON

WESTBURY-SALISBURY Pk... WESTBURY-SALISBURY Pk... WESTBURY-SALISBURY Pk

HARTSDALE... HARTSDALE... HARTSDALE

The Real Estate Marketplace is moving Starting Friday, April 30, the Real Estate Marketplace, containing news and advertising of residential properties, will be moved to follow the Family/Style pages in the forward part of the issue.

















# Research on Blacks by Two Groups on the Wane as Funds Shrink

By CHARLAYNE HUNTER

The Metropolitan Applied Research Center, a major black research organization founded nine years ago to serve as an advocate for the urban poor, is closing July 1, a victim partly of declining resources in a tight economy.

At the same time, the research department of the National Urban League—one of the most widely utilized resources of its kind—has just undergone a major staff reduction that officials said will "seriously" affect its ability to function effectively.

The two institutions are pre-eminent among the handful of black-controlled groups in the country engaged in research on formulating and effecting national policy on such issues as education, employment and housing as they relate to blacks.

Numerous reasons have been cited for the present condition of both institutions, and a spokesman for Vernon E. Jordan Jr., the league's executive director, said the reason for the discharge of 10 out of 13 professionals was that the special projects on which they were working had come to an end.

In the past, said Dr. Joan Wallace, the deputy executive director, there had been enough grant money available to retain people beyond the completion of their projects. Now, while there are grants being sought, the money is not yet available, she said.

Some of the professionals did research on black informal adoptions, while one of those terminated had been the editor of The Urban League Review—a semiannual policy-research journal that included a directory of information on employment, health and housing.

Dr. Wallace said the terminations would have no impact on the effectiveness of the department.

Nevertheless, a staff member who had been involved in the Washington-based research effort of the league cited a "steady decline" in resources in that department over the last three years—from \$500,000 to about \$130,000—and attributed it to "the overall insensitivity of the nation to the needs of low-income people and blacks."

Officials said that the department needed "about \$300,000 just at least to have some stability."

Bayard Rustin, a founding board member of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, said that the organization's im-

pending demise was the result of people with money "renege[ing]" on their promises.

Mr. Rustin and other board members, including Harry Wachtel, who were part of a committee looking into the future of the metropolitan center, said they had taken proposals for projects that included alternatives to welfare and minority politics to "at least seven" foundations and had been turned down.

They are still, nevertheless, seeking funds to continue a few of their remaining projects, Mr. Wachtel said. Mr. Rustin added:

"It is symbolic of the act that the foundations and a number of wealthy people who gave in the 60's and 70's are no longer concerned with the effect of the American way of life on black people."

Mr. Rustin said that while there were a few other black-research organizations scattered around the country, "if the two major black policy groups are in trouble, it will only be the day after tomorrow that it [will] be the rest of them."

Over the years, the Metropolitan Applied Research Center has been one of the few places where both older and more established scholars and young and less established professionals, activists and scholars could pursue their projects on fellowships provided by the institution, as well as utilizing its vast research library and facilities.

It also served to provide a respite for many of the activists in the civil rights movement—where they would "take time to understand or respond to the complex implications of the techniques and slogans in terms of long and short-range consequences," in the words of Dr. Kenneth Clark, at the time of its founding.

Among the wide variety of research fellows included were the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; Representative Andrew Young of Georgia; Professor Thomas Pettigrew of Harvard University; Dr. Joyce Ladner of Hunter College; Professor Hylan Lewis of Brooklyn College; Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta; Dr. Martin Deutsch of New York University; and Roy Innis, director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

And, under its auspices, Dr. Clark and others produced major research in such areas as school segregation in New York City, and found inequities in city-aided private foster-care

agencies with respect to black children.

Blacks like Dr. Robert B. Hill, head of the Urban League Research Department, argue that a black-controlled, independent research base, in which both advocacy and action research is done, is critical to the solutions of problems facing blacks and minorities.

Too often, they argue, white research emphasizes what is negative or pathological about blacks, and that leads to negative governmental policy.

In addition, many black researchers including Dr. Hill complained that because whites have more access to research resources, frequently "they are getting funded for projects in which our research has provided the basis."

Leslie Dunbar, head of the Field Foundation, which has contributed about \$2 million since 1966, said it was "in the nature of things to want to pull back a little bit."

"A foundation like Field likes to stay with problems as long as we're needed," he said. "On the other hand, if we're locked into the same grants year after year after year, our capability to respond to new initiatives, new ideas and new people is just atrophied."

Michel Sviridoff, vice president in charge of national affairs at the Ford Foundation, said yesterday that reductions generally "had created a problem, but nothing that stands out here that's different from the general problem."

Mr. Sviridoff said the metropolitan center had "more than half its current financing—\$225,000—and that an intention to stay was

But Mr. Sviridoff he did not think that the change in the situation to foundationing was accurate, and problems were "more special than that."

One of the "special" but Sviridoff referred to division of opinion among members at the center, and whether or the words of Shad Pol "an idea whose it passed."

## What it means to be a professional athlete in America...

### ...by an insider who really knows!



Bill Bradley. Princeton graduate. All-American. Rhodes Scholar and New York Knick. Now this multi-talented athlete celebrates a life in sports, in his own words, displaying all the humor, pressure, rewards, emotional highs and lows that mark the career of a professional in American sports.

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"Easily the most intelligent and fascinating book I've read on basketball. . . . By all means, read it." —NEIL SIMON

"Bradley as a writer has two moves—his sense of irony and his sense of the absurd. *Life on the Run* runs from one to the other, and back. Often, he scores." —JOHN McPHEE

"An articulate and perceptive self-portrait of an uncommon sportsman." —Kirkus Reviews

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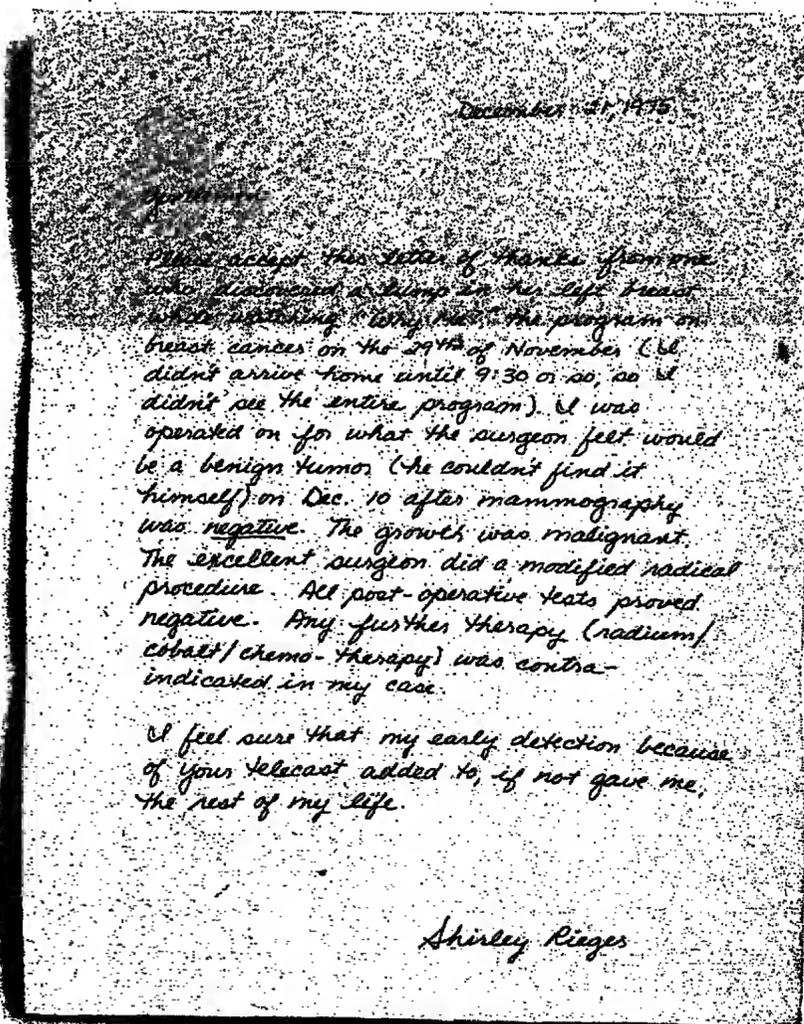
# LIFE ON THE RUN

## Bill Bradley

QUADRANGLE / THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK CO., INC. 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

Photo by George Kalinsky

## There has never been a better reason to watch a rerun.



December 21, 1975  
Please accept this letter of thanks from one who diagnosed a lump in her left breast while watching "Why Me?" the program on breast cancer on the 29th of November. (It didn't arrive home until 9:30 or so, so I didn't see the entire program). It was operated on for what the surgeon felt would be a benign tumor. (He couldn't find it himself) on Dec. 10 after mammography was negative. The growth was malignant. The excellent surgeon did a modified radical procedure. All post-operative tests proved negative. Any further therapy (radiation/ chemo-therapy) was contra-indicated in my case.

I feel sure that my early detection because of your telecast added to, if not gave me, the rest of my life.

Shirley Rieger

Watch "Why Me?" a special on breast cancer, tonight at 8:30 on PBS Channel 13



Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.



# What Simmons just found out about male reading habits.



Actually, it's something wise advertisers have known for a long time. Namely, that **PLAYBOY** attracts and involves men like no other medium on today's scene.

Just look at the chart, which reflects the results of the new 1976 Simmons Study of Primary and Passalong Readership. **PLAYBOY** does better than

those books we're most closely associated with in marketing terms—in every category shown below.

With **PLAYBOY**, you get more total men. You get more primary men. You get more 18-34s, total or primary; more 18-49s, total or primary. You get longer reading time by far, a higher percentage of pages

opened, greater in-home readership, more leisurely readership.

In short, with **PLAYBOY** you get it all—total dominance of the American male marketplace. Massive reach (over 13,000,000 men, far more than the next best comparison magazine) plus the selectivity of targeted age groups.

And no wonder. **PLAYBOY**'s relevant, contemporary editorial blend creates an environment that attracts and completely involves readers—primary or passalong—with the magazine.

That's the **PLAYBOY** difference. And the new Simmons confirms it.

## THE PLAYBOY DIFFERENCE

1976 SIMMONS PRIMARY/PASSALONG STUDY

TOTAL MEN										
	MEN (000)	READERS PER COPY	18-34 (000)	18-49 (000)	READING TIME (MINUTES)	% PAGES OPENED	READ IN OWN HOME (000)	%	READ LEISURELY %	READ RUSHED %
<b>PLAYBOY</b>	13,198	2.71	9,155	11,738	110	81.8	7,143	54.1	82.5	17.5
Time	10,394	2.35	5,226	8,160	79	74.9	5,538	53.3	77.4	22.6
Newsweek	9,196	3.13	4,718	6,959	76	70.9	3,918	42.6	72.8	27.2
U.S. News	5,525	2.70	2,224	3,845	104	76.7	2,484	45.0	79.3	20.7
Sports Illustrated	10,045	4.48	5,575	8,308	84	71.3	5,305	52.8	80.9	18.1
PRIMARY MEN										
<b>PLAYBOY</b>	6,738	1.38	5,241	6,227	152	87.4	6,004	89.1	91.3	8.7
Time	3,652	.83	1,558	2,874	105	78.6	3,247	88.9	83.3	16.7
Newsweek	2,554	.87	1,147	1,868	102	75.0	2,158	84.5	76.0	24.0
U.S. News	1,710	.84	657	1,177	135	82.1	1,315	76.9	87.3	12.7
Sports Illustrated	2,524	1.13	1,259	2,042	103	75.6	2,206	87.4	86.9	13.1

Source: 1976 Simmons Study of Primary and Passalong Readership.

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